The Bombay Gazette.

No. 10,096—New Series. BOMBAY:—THURSDAY, MARCH 31, 1881.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

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THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited),

Will despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. HUZARA, 2,078 Tons, on WEDNESDAY, 6th April, 1881, at 3 p.m., calling at Rutnagherry, Vingorla, Goa, Carwar, Coompta, Mangalore, Cannanore, Tellicherry, Beypore, Calicut, Cochin, Alleppey, Tuticorin, Colombo, Negapatam, Pondicherry, Madras, Masulipatam, Coconada, Vizagapatam, Bimlipatam, Gopalpore, False Point, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

THE S. S. PACHUMBA, 867 Tons, on TUESDAY, 5th April, 1881, at 4 p.m., calling at Kurrachee, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, and Bussorah, in the foregoing or any order.

FOR CUTCH, MANDAVIE AND KURRACHEE.

S. S. COCONADA, 862 Tons, on FRIDAY, 1st April, 1881, at 10 a.m.

FOR ADEN, ZANZIBAR, MOZAMBIQUE, INHAMBANE, QUILLIMANE, DELAGOA BAY, NATAL AND THE CAPE COLONY.

THE S. S. ABYSSINIA, 1,129 Tons, on WEDNESDAY, 6th April, 1881.

FOR QUEENSLAND.

S. S. ALMORA, 2,613 Tons. The coast steamer leaving Bombay on Wednesday, 27th April, will connect at Colombo with the Queensland Royal Mail Steamer Almora from England, and passengers and cargo can be booked for the following ports:—Batavia, Thursday Island, Cooktown, Townsville, Bowen, Rockhampton, and Brisbane.

N.B.—EXPORTS.—To save shippers the trouble of clearing and shipping, shipments not exceeding five tons will be received, and Bills of Lading granted in exchange at the Offices of the undersigned.

Railway receipts for packages from up-country should be forwarded to the undersigned, who will undertake clearance and shipment.

IMPORTS.—The undersigned undertake the landing, clearing and delivery in Bombay or forwarding by rail or steamer packages by the Company's Steamers. Bills of Lading and particulars of contents and value should accompany forwarding instructions.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, 30th March, 1881. Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION with ITALY VIA SUEZ CANAL.

ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA.

The Regular Steamers Leave GENOA on the 24th, and BOMBAY on the 1st *of each Month.*

PASSENGERS' RATES FROM BOMBAY.

[Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.]

	1st Class.	2nd Class. (Including Wines.)	3rd Class. (Without food.)
Aden	Rs. 220	Rs. 150	Rs. 40
Suez	„ 300	„ 220	„ 80
Port Said	„ 380	„ 210	„ 90
Messina	„ 500	„ 340	„ 110
Naples	„ 500	„ 340	„ 110
Leghorn	„ 500	„ 340	„ 110
Genoa	„ 500	„ 340	„ 110
Marseilles	„ 520	„ 350	„ 145

Children under 3 years, free of charge; Children not above 10 years, half fare.

Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON FREE OF CHARGE to the extent allowed in the Hand-books. All extra Luggage will be charged for at rates which can be learnt from the Agent.

Next steamers from Bombay:—

SINGAPORE, to sail on FRIDAY, 1st April, 1881.
MANILLA, to sail on SUNDAY, 1st May, 1881.

All Steamers of this Company have large First and Second Class accommodation, and always carry a Doctor and a Stewardess.

The Steamers of this Company start precisely at 12 noon. Passengers and heavy baggage are carried on board free of charges by the Company's steam launch leaving Apollo Bunder between 10 and 11 a. m.

First and Second Class Through Railway Tickets, from GENOA and NAPLES to LONDON, are issued here at rates which can be learnt from the undersigned.

Cargo for Barcelona and Odessa can be booked at through-rates.

For Hand-books of information, rates of Freight, &c., apply to

F. BOZZONI,
Agent, Rubattino S. N. Company.
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle.
Bombay, 1st December, 1880.

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYDS' STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

STEAM TO TRIESTE CALLING AT ADEN, SUEZ, PORTSAID AND BRINDISI.

THE following large Passenger Steamers will be despatched from Bombay to the abovementioned Ports:—

S. S.	Captains.	Tons.	H. P.	Date of sailing.
URANO	N. Ucropina	1830	400	5th April 1881.
DAPHNE	G. Doncich	1927	400	5th May.
VORWAERTS	G. Marussig	2394	450	5th June.

These voyages will be performed at *Increased Speed*.

Rates of Passage-money (exclusive of Wines and Spirits, which can be had on board at moderate prices) as under:—

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
To Trieste	Rs. 400	Rs. 280	Rs. 110 0
TO BRINDISI	400	280	110 0
To Cyprus (via Port Said)	375	295	113 0
To Port Said	320	255	131 0
To Suez	300	240	122 0
To Aden	170	130	66 8

Extra steamers will be despatched from Bombay to Trieste via Canal as follows:—

s. s. TEBE......D. Lucich on or about 31st March 1881.
s. s. MEMFI...... „ 25th April 1881.
s. s. CASTORE..G. Maborcich. „ 25th May 1881.

STEAM TO HONGKONG VIA COLOMBO, PENANG, AND SINGAPORE.

THE Co.'s S. S. VORWAERTS, Captain G. MARUSSIG, will be DESPATCHED as above on the 29th March, 1881.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

INSURANCES effected by the General Insurance Company (Limited), Marine Branch.

For further particulars, Freight, Passage, &c., &c., apply to

J. JANNI, Agent.
Sassoon House, 7, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, March 9th, 1881.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., Ld.
BOMBAY TO LONDON.

THE Company's fine new steamer CAMORTA, 2,000 tons wil sail from Bombay for London direct on 1st April.

She is a poop ship with excellent accommodation for passengers, and is fitted out with all the recent improvements.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO., Agents.

HOMEWARD BOUND

TRAVELLERS CAN PROVIDE THEMSELVES WITH
CHEROOTS AND CIGARS,
Manilla and Trichinopoly, of the finest qualities, for home use.
BARRIE'S MADRAS CONDIMENTS,
Bengal Chatni, Caynne Sauces, Curry Paste, Curry Powder, Madras Chatni, Mulligatani Paste:
ACKNOWLEDGED THE BEST IN THE WORLD.
OVERLAND TRUNKS, COURIER, HAND AND DRESS-BAGS,
RUGS AND RUG AND BED-STRAPS,
AIR PILLOWS AND CUSHIONS,
DECK CHAIRS,
FIELD AND MARINE GLASSES,
PURSES, POCKET BOOKS AND PLAYING CARDS,
WRITING CASES AND STATIONERY,
SOAPS, SPONGES, EAU DE COLOGNE,
AND ALL OTHER TOILET ARTICLES.
INFANT'S PREPARED FOODS AND ANGLO-SWISS MILK
AT
TREACHER & COMPANY (Ld.),
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

STEAM to SOUTHAMPTON, BRINDISI, VENICE MARSEILLES, ADEN, SUEZ, MALTA, AND GIBRALTAR.

THE following or other Steamers will be despatched as above:—

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	1881.
s. MALWA	2950	500	W. Thompson	31st Mar.
— SUMATRA	2488	450	R. F. Briscoe	7th Apr.
s. BRINDISI	3600	550	Geo. Lee	14th „
— SIAM	3026	500	A. H. Johnson	21st „
s. AUSTRALIA	3664	600	G. F. Cates	28th „
— GWALIOR	2733	450	J. Orman	5th May.
s. SURAT	3142	550	W. E. Breeze	12th „
— CATHAY	2983	500	W. M. Robbie	19th „
s. MONGOLIA	2833	530	E. M. Edmond	26th „
— LOMBARDY	2723	450	J. B. Chapman	31st „
s. ROSETTA	3500	700	A. E. Barlow	7th June.

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock-head, Mazagon, a 3 p.m. on the day of sailing.

Passengers are booked to ADEN, SUEZ, BRINDISI, VENICE, MARSEILLES, MALTA, GIBRALTAR, and SOUTHAMPTON by every Mail. The Steamers marked (s) proceed direct to Southampton. By the others Passengers change vessels at Suez, and those for Brindisi, Venice and Marseilles are conveyed by Rail from Suez to Alexandria.

Return Tickets are now issued at reduced rates as under, THREE MONTHS from date of departure to that of return.

	Via Brindisi both ways.	Via Brindisi, one way.	Via Southampton. both ways.
First Class	Rs. 950	Rs. 1,000	Rs. 1,050
Second Class	Rs. 500	Rs. 550	Rs. 600
SIX MONTHS.			
First Class	Rs. 1,150	Rs. 1,200	Rs. 1,250
Second Class	Rs. 600	Rs. 650	Rs. 700

STEAM TO PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, KING GEORGE'S SOUND, ADELAIDE, MELBOURNE, AND SYDNEY, CALLING AT GALLE.

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	1881.
NIZAM	2725	450	Geo. Brady	8th Apl.
KHIVA	2609	450	T. Alderton	22nd Apl.
RAVENNA	3340	700	E. Stewart	6th May.

Return Tickets are now issued	1st Class.	2n Class.
To K. George's Sound, Adelaide, Melbourne or Sydney and back (available for nine months)	Rs. 600	Rs. 375
To Galle and back (available for two months)	150	75
To Penang or Singapore and back do.	150	225

Passengers for Australia change steamers at Galle.

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock-head, at Mazagon, at 3 p. m., on the day of sailing.

F. D. PARKER,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 15th February, 1881.

FOR GENOA AND MARSEILLES, OR LONDON *VIA* MARSEILLES.

THE Steam Ship TENEDOS will leave about 6th April. Has excellent accommodation for 2 or 3 First Class Passengers. Moderate terms.

Apply to Captain HARRIS, on board, or to McCULLOCH, BEYTS & Co., Agents.

CLAN LINE OF STEAMERS.
FOR LIVERPOOL DIRECT.

	Tons.	Sails.
CLAN STUART	s. s. 2,092	14th April.
CLAN MACDUFF	s. s. 2,328	30th April.
CLAN FRASER	s. s. 2,083	20th May.

and to be followed by others at fortnightly intervals.

Passage money, Rs. 450.

For further particulars apply to

FINLAY, MUIR & Co., Agents.
Bombay, 23rd March, 1881.

HALL LINE OF STEAMERS

FORTNIGHTLY BETWEEN
BOMBAY AND LIVERPOOL
(VIA MALTA).

THE following sailings have been arranged:—

S. S.	Captain	Tons.	H. P.	1881.
RYDAL HALL	O. Lloyd	2,700	400	9th Apl,
SPEKE HALL	Brand	2,700	400	23rd „
BRANKSOME HALL	R. Collin	2,100	300	7th May
CITY OF BALTIMORE	J. Verril	2,100	300	21st „
TRENTHAM HALL	Jas. Shaw	2,100	300	4th June
WISTOW HALL	T. Collin	2,700	400	18th „
RYDAL HALL	O. Lloyd	2,700	400	2nd July

These fast Steamers have been specially built and adapted in every way for the Bombay Trade.

Each Steamer carries a SURGEON and STEWARDESS.

For plans, hand-books of information, and any further particulars apply to

EDWARD BATES & Co.,
W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., } Agents.
Bombay, 5th January, 1880.

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REAL AMERICAN
"SQUEEZER" PLAYING CARDS,

Best quality, of the strongest material, and being highly finished on both sides, they slip readily when handled.

An important feature is that by reference to the "INDICATORS" in the corners all chance of making a mistake in the hand is avoided, as such "Indicators" show the Suit and Size. This allows of the hand being compressed into a very small space, and hence the name "SQUEEZERS." The "Indicators" are in addition to the ordinary pips made to run both ways.

		Cash	Credit.
"Squeezers" with round corner	per pack	Re. 1 8	Re. 1 12
„ „	doz. packs	17 0	19 0
„ „ gilt edged	pack	1 12	2 0
„ „ „	doz. packs	20 0	22 0

CONSIGNMENT JUST UNPACKED BY
TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA

TREACHER'S QUININE WINE

IS a light and elegant TONIC; a promoter of appetite before, and easy digestion after, a meal; a most agreeable medium for the administration of CODLIVER OIL (assisting its assimilation); or, with Soda Water, a luxuriously refreshing and invigorating draught; and contains two grains of Howard's Quinine in each wineglassfull.

Pint bottles each Cash Re. 1-8
Quart...... „ „ „ 2-8

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

LIEBIG'S EXTRACT OF MEAT

MANUFACTURED BY
LIEBIG'S EXTRACT OF MEAT COMPANY.

THE ONLY Preparation AUTHORISED to be called by the above name, by BARON LIEBIG, the Inventor.

2 oz. Jars, Cash Rs. 1-2. 4 oz. Jars, Cash Rs. 2-0.

The Public are recommended to the use of this particular Preparation, as there are sold many others of inferior quality and strength, whose effect will but disappoint the Purchaser.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.

PORTRAIT ALBUMS.

With solid gilt edged leaves, triple gilt mounts and clasps, bound in Russia or Morocco Leather, arranged to take Cartes-de-Visites, Vignettes, and Cabinet sized Photographs, with spare leaves for Views.

Leaves beautifully illuminated,
From Rs. 14-8 to Rs. 34.
Granite Leaves,
From Rs. 16 to Rs. 25.

LANDSCAPE ALBUMS,

Half bound in Cloth, or
Handsomely bound with Russia or Morocco Leather.

Oblong Shape. Sizes	Upright Shape. Sizes
10 in. by 7 in.	12 in. by 10 in.
12 in. by 9 in.	15 in. by 11 in.
15 in. by 11 in.	17 in. by 13 in.
18 in. by 15 in.	21 in. by 16 in.
21 in. by 15 in.	

From Rs. 25 to Rs. 45.

SCRAP BOOKS,
Half bound in Morocco, with tinted leaves.
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Each page gummed ready for use.
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Useful for jottings and scraps from the Daily Papers,
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For cuttings from the Illustrated papers.
Size 17 in. by 11½ in.
Cash, Rs. 5-8; *Credit*, Rs. 6-8.

TREACHER & Co., Limited,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

GAIETY THEATRE.

Lessees..........Messrs. NORVILLE and CROFTON.

TO-NIGHT:
THURSDAY, 31st MARCH, 1881,
BENEFIT OF
Mrs. NORVILLE
UNDER THE PATRONAGE OF
H. E. THE RIGHT HON.
SIR JAMES FERGUSSON, K. C. M. G., C. I. E.,
GOVERNOR OF BOMBAY,
Who has graciously signified his intention of being present,
AND
THE MEMBERS OF
THE BYCULLA CLUB.
On this occasion will be produced
THE SPARKLING COMEDIETTA,
DEAREST MAMMA,
in which
COLONEL POTTINGER
Has kindly consented to appear.
TO BE FOLLOWED BY
THE GREAT SENSATIONAL DRAMA,
UNDER THE GAS-LIGHT,
with all the Original Effects, including
THE REALISTIC RAILROAD SCENE.
By the kind permission of
MAJOR-GENERAL HEWETT
AND THE OFFICERS
THE BAND
OF
THE BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES
Will play a number of Selections during the evening.

PRICES OF ADMISSION.

Private Box to hold eight	Rs. 32
Do. do. four	„ 16
Orchestra Stalls	„ 4
Pit Stalls	„ 2
Back Seats	Annas 8

The PLAN of the HOUSE may be seen, and SEATS secured, at Messrs. SOUNDY & Co.'s from 10 A. M. till 6 P. M. daily.

Doors open at 8-30. The performance will begin at 9 p.m. punctually.

VICTORIA GARDENS.

FIRST GRAND VOLUNTEER FETE
OF
THE SEASON,
SATURDAY, 2nd APRIL,
Under the management of Messrs. NORVILLE and CROFTON.
IN AID OF THE B. V. R. BAND.
The Gates will open at 7-30 P. M.
BALLOON ASCENT.
THE GALANTY SHOW.
GRAND ART EXHIBITION.
BABY SHOW
GRAND DISTRIBUTION
OF
PRIZES.

Every ticket-holder entitled to a chance of one of the Six prizes.

1st prize.	A splendid Gold Hunting Watch.
2nd „	A Silver Hunting Watch.
3rd „	Do. do.
4th „	An Enamelled crystal faced self-winding and setting watch.
5th „	A crystal Face self-winding and setting watch.
6th „	A handsome Hunting Watch.

☞ The above prizes are on view at Messrs. Soundy & Co's.

RICHARDSON'S SHOW
BY MEMBERS OF THE GAIETY COMPANY.
CHRISTY MINSTRELS,
THEIR FIRST AND ONLY APPEARANCE OUT OF LONDON.
THE SHOOTING GALLERY
A cup will be given to the best shot of the evening.
TURKISH CIGAR DIVAN.
WHEELS OF FORTUNE, &c., &c.
GRAND ILLUMINATIONS.
THOUSANDS OF LIGHTS.
The circle will be illuminated with Messrs. Mondolfo's
PORTABLE GAS-LIGHTS.
DANCING PLATFORM.
THREE BANDS.
Special Constables have been sworn in for this occasion.
A GRAND DISPLAY OF FIRE-WORKS
AND
PYROTECHNICAL DEVICES.
The whole evening's amusement will conclude with a
MIDNIGHT SURPRISE.
At intervals the Gardens will be lighted up with
TURKISH AND ITALIAN FIRES.

The refreshment buffet is under the immediate supervision of Messrs. Norville and Crofton, who have made arrangements with Messrs. Treacher and Co. to supply the entire stock of Wines, Spirits and Waters.

ADMMISSION—ONE RUPEE.

A. W. Proudfoot, Adjt. B. V. R........Hony. Secretary.
W. M. Tennent, Capt. B.V. R.......... „ „
D. S. Kemp, Capt. B. V. R............Hony. Treasurer.

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FULL REPORT
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In Re
Major A. PURCELL CURRIE,
WITH PLAN
OF THE
BATTLEFIELD OF MAIWAND.
Price Re. 1.

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RAMPART ROW.

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GAYETTY'S MEDICATED PAPER,

both as a personal requisite and a preventive of a very distressing hœmorrhoidal malady, is incomparably the best article produced for the purpose.

Packets containing 500 Sheets each Cash, Re. 1-8; Credit, Re. 1-12.

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BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

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ESSENCES FOR THE HANDKERCHIEF
MANUFACTURED BY
LUBIN OF PARIS,
COMPRISING

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Opoponax,
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White Rose,
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Other Perfumes.

UNEQUALLED FOR
STRENGTH, PERMANENCE, AND FRAGRANCE.

Small Bottles, each	Cash Rs. 2-4
Larger Bottles, each	„ „ 3-8

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RICH IN NITROGEN AND PHOSPHATES.
MELLIN'S FOOD
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A SOLUBLE EXTRACT OF CEREALS.
NON-FARINACEOUS.

WHEN dissolved in Cow's Milk and water it constitutes a PERFECT FOOD, capable of sustaining life and developing robust constitutions.

		Cash.	Credit.
Small Bottles	Rc.	1- 0	1-2
Large Bottles	„	1- 12	2-0

Fresh consignments at short intervals are imported
DIRECT FROM THE MANUFACTURER,
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Cash. per dozen. Quarts. Rs. as.				Cash. per dozen. Pints. Rs. as.
42 0	Still...	HOCK	Johannisberg	23 0
	The perfection of Hocks, highly aromatic flavour and deliciously soft to the taste.			
36 0	Still...	HOCK	Liebfraumilch	19 0
	A very fine full-bodied wine, rich in character and flavour.			
27 0	Still...	HOCK	Nierstein	14 8
	Very soft and good bouquet.			
25 0	Still...	HOCK	Hochheimer	13 8
	A very agreeable dinner wine, soft, delicate, and fine.			
24 8	Still...	HOCK	Steinwein	... ...
	Of great fragrance, pure and natural.			
21 0	Still...	HOCK	Geisenheim	11 8
	Good flavour and body, can be well recommended.			
19 0	Still...	HOCK	Laubenheim	10 8
	A light dinner wine, sound, and adapted for general use.			

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
WINE MERCHANTS,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

GENTLEMEN'S SOCKS.

STRIPED COTTON SOCKS—In neat patterns, Rs. 5-8 and R. 6 per ½ dozen.

FINE STRIPED COTTON SOCKS, on Dark ground, Rs. 7 and Rs. 8, per ½ dozen.

EXTRA FINE STRIPED COTTON SOCKS, Rs. 9 and Rs. 10 per ½ dozen.

PLAIN WHITE LISLE THREAD SOCKS, very cool, and durable Rs. 7-12, Rs. 8 and Rs. 8-4 per ½ dozen.

PLAIN BROWN LISLE THREAD SOCKS.—Rs. 7-12, Rs. 8-0, and Rs. 8-4, per ½ dozen.

NEAT STRIPED LISLE THREAD SOCKS, on White Ground, Rs. 8-12, Rs. 9, Rs. 9-8, and Rs. 10-0 per ½ doz.

NEAT STRIPED LISLE THREAD SOCKS, on Brown ground, Rs. 8-12, Rs. 9-0, Rs. 9-8, and Rs. 10-0 per ½ doz.

PLAIN COLOURED BRILLIANT LISLE THREAD SOCKS. In Navy Blue, Cardinal, Cocolate, and Brown, Rs. 18 per ½ dozen.

FANCY STRIPED SILK SOCKS. In all the finest and newest designed patterns. Rs. 10-8 per pair.

PIN SPOT SILK SOCKS.—The latest fashion In Red, Gold, and White spots on black, Rs. 10-8 per pair.

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NEAT BAR STRIPED SILK SOCKS. In Blue, Red, Gold, and White Stripes. Rs. 10-8 per pair.

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FANCY COLORED MERINO SOCKS. Assorted Colors, Rs. 8-8, Rs. 9-0 and Rs. 9-8, per ½ dozen.

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NEAT STRIPED MERINO SOCKS—In good washing colors. Rs. 8-12, Rs. 9-0, and Rs. 9-8 per ½ dozen.

FINE STRIPED MERINO SOCKS—In neat patterns on a dark ground—will wash well, Rs. 10-0, Rs. 10-8, and Rs. 11-0 per ½ dozen.

EXTRA FINE STRIPED MERINO SOCKS, In neat fancy stripes on a dark ground, Rs. 13-0, Rs. 14-8, and Rs. 15-0 per ½ dozen.

VERY STOUT KNITTED RIBBED SOCKS—All wool, very warm and durable. Rs. 13-8, per ½ dozen.

STOUT KNITTED AND RIBBED KNICKER-BOCKER HOSE—Rs. 4, Rs. 4-4, and Rs. 4-8, per pair.

TEN PER CENT. DISCOUNT FOR CASH.

WATSON & COMPANY,
ESPLANADE HOTEL, BOMBAY.

THACKER & CO., LIMITED, BOMBAY.

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NOTICE.

SETTLING for the LOTTERIES on the above RACES will take place at 6 p. m. on MONDAY next, the 4th April, at the Gymkhana, where a list of winners and losers is now posted up.

HONORARY SECRETARY.
36, Elphinstone Circle, 30th, March.

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COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

WEDNESDAY EVENING, MARCH 30.

DURING the interval which has elapsed since the departure of last mail there has been no special change in the general position of trade. Export produce is going forward on a rather larger scale, but the home markets continue very depressed and little new business is being done. Imports show no signs of improvement, supplies being still a long way in excess of the demand for consumption, and to all appearances this state of things seems likely to prevail throughout the remainder of the season. Freights are the turn better, not so much for immediate shipment, but the supply of tonnage for May looks like being comparatively moderate. Money is easy; Sterling Exchange steady; Government Paper strong; Shares firm.

To a certain extent the event of the weak in commercial circles has been the Financial Statement of the Indian Government. In this case, however, there has been nothing to materially disturb the existing situation, the general terms having been pretty well anticipated. So far as mercantile people are concerned the chief points of interest are, the extent of the Council drawings against home charges, and the question of Loans. As regards the former, we are practically where we were last yegr, the drawings for the coming financial period being put at £17,000,000 estimated at 1s. 8d. per rupee; whilst the Loan of 3 millions an annouced—terms and time of issue to be afterwards published—is nothing to effect the position of Government Paper. It was expected in some quarters that something might be said as to the course Government might intend to adopt regarding the coming Silver Conference in Paris; but on this head the budget is silent, probably for the very sufficient reason that they are in no way better placed for anticipaing the result than ordinary people. In connection with the conference we must evidently lay our account for another month of uncertainty, and in the meantime only those who keep themselves covered in their operations from day to day will be safe.

MONEY.—The last Bank of Bombay return was rather less favourable, but the general market has undergone no change. Money is easily obtainable on Government Securities at 4 per cent. per annum, and some people expect that no higher level will be reached during the season. Certainly if dear money were likely, we are now very near the time when distinct indications of it might be anticipated, and so far these are conspicuous by their absence. The Presidency Bank is not very strong, but the Exchange Banks all seem well in funds, and in the bazaar there are more lenders than borrowers. The situation no doubt seems, and is in a great measure anomalous, looking to the aspect of affairs a month or six weeks ago; but it must be remembered that since then the funds locked up in imports have been gradually reduced, whilst the demands of our export trade have been much less than were expected. Without going the length of saying that money is now at its dearest point for the season, we must confess to seeing little probability of any material advance.

EXCHANGE.—The business done in Sterling this week has been moderate for the time of year, and fluctuations in rates have been very slight. Business for this mail opened on Friday morning on the basis of 1s. 7 15-16d. for demand Bank, and 1s. 8 7-32d. for 3 months' Credit Bills, but during the day an advance of 1-32d. was established. On Saturday Bank Bills were 1-32d. higher, but on Monday a decline of like extent took place all round, and since then there has practically been no change, although, as usual on Council draft day a somewhat steadier feeling has been apparent this afternoon. We quote to-day:—Bank Bills on demand 1s. 8d., Telegraphic 1s. 7 31-32d., 3 months' sight 1s. 8¼d.; Credits 3 months' sight 1s. 8¼d.; Documents 3 months 1s. 8 9-32d.; Francs 3 months 2·14⅞ per rupee. There are also the quotations up to the end of the season, the Banks all continuing to work from hand to mouth as regards cover; but the actual prospective position remains the same as ever. No one seems to have any definite views as to the probable result of the conference, but it is generally admitted that a very important movement may result from it, even without going the entire length of universal bi-metallism.

On Calcutta there is not much doing. For demand drafts the quotation has advanced to 3-32 per cent premium, and 60 days' sight are quoted at ⅝ per cent discount, nominal. On China, 60 days' sight Mercantile bills are still at Rs. 218 per 100 dollars. From Hongkong the latest quotation for 4 months' sight Bank Bills on London is 3s. 9d. per dollar, and from Shanghai 5s. 1⅞d. per tael.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.—When the last mail left the market was very strong, but very irregular pending the news of the Indian Budget. This was still the position on Friday when values advanced to Rs. 102⅜ for Fours, and Rs. 110⅝ for Fours-and-a-half. On Saturday the terms of the Budget be- [illegible], and the announcement of a 3 million loan for a time caused a nominal drop, quotations being Rs. 101⅓ and Rs. 109½ respectively. In Calcutta even lower than these figures were quoted, but neither there nor here have we heard that any business was done at the decline, and it at once became apparent that no permanent fall would be established. Since Saturday a considerable extent of business has been done at daily hardening rates, and we quote at the close to-day:—Fours Rs. 102 7-16; Fours-and-a-half Rs. 110⅝.

SHARES:—A fair amount of business is passing, and with the exception of Spinning and Weaving Companies rates where changed have generally gone in favour of holders. In *Banks*, we quote an advance of ¼ per cent. in Bank of Bombay which now stand at Rs. 746¼. Agras are unchanged at Rs. 135, and Nationals at Rs. 110. In *Land* Companies, Colabas are Rs. 45 higher at Rs. 865. Port Cannings are Rs. 2½ lower. In *Press* Companies, Sassoon are Rs. 100 and Mofussil Rs. 5 lower, but there is an advance of Rs. 100 in Prince of Wales, Rs. 75 in Fort, Rs. 50 in Apollo, Rs. 40 in Colaba, and Rs. 5 in Berar and Sind. *Spinning and Weaving* mill companies are all dull and declining, our quotation showing a general fall of Rs. 15 to Rs. 25 per share. The decline in Cotton is in favour of the mills to a certain extent, but both Goods and Yarns have given way in greater proportion, and at the moment the result of the current six months looks like being much less favourable than the last when most of the good concerns earned from 10 to 15 per cent. per annum. Amongst *Miscellaneous* Companies we quote an advance of Rs. 35 in Bombay Burmah Trading, Rs. 20 in Bombay Saw Mills, Rs. 5 in Treacher and Company, Limited, and Rs. 2 in Thacker and Company, Limited.

PIECE-GOODS.—We have still to record an extremely dull market for all discriptions of goods, and from the bazaar the total clearances are not estimated at more than about 1,600 to 1,700 packages. From first hands there has perhaps been rather more done in the shape of indents, but this has resulted more from low prices having been accepted in Manchester than from any actual increase in demand on the part of dealers here. Stocks all round are excessive and continue to depress the ready position. In Grey cloths a further general decline of a half to one anna per piece has been established, and in Bleached, Dyed and Printed and Turkey Red Goods the actual decline is diffitult to estimate, as buyers hold so entirely aloof that except for very standard Cloths it is difficult to give exact rates. At the moment general opinion favors a continuance of the decline, and some people go the length of anticipating trouble in the bazaar, owing to the losses dealers are making and have in prospect. Without, however, taking too gloomy a view of the situation there can be little doubt, that failing much reduced supplies from home there is little prospect of any improvement this side of the rains.

In *Local* goods the sales this week have been about 1,400 packages at as. 8⅛ to as. 8½ per lb. The demand is dull and prices tending easier.

TWIST.—English Yarns show no improvement either as regards price or demand. Stocks are not particularly heavy, but the offtake is on such a limited scale, that we should require to see an absolute cessation of supply to have any effect on the position. In *Local* makes the transactions reported this week have been about 1,800 packages, at an average of as. 7 3-16 to as. 7 9-16 per lb. for 20s.

METALS.—*Copper.*—A very quiet feellng prevails at previous prices, and the same may be said of *Yellow Metal* for which the enquiry is restricted. Nothing but comparitively moderate supplies prevents a decline in prices. *Iron* is dull and difficult of sale, the stock being considerably ahead of current requirements. Prices are nominally unchanged, but to do business a reduction from market quotations would have to be accepted.

COALS.—One of the railways having bought about 5,000 tons off the bunder, and sellers to arrive being quite out of the market, a somewhat steadier feeling has become apparent during the week, and prices may be called quite annas 8 per ton better all round. We now quote to arrive Davison's Rs. 15-8, Laird's Rs. 15, Cardiff Rs. 16-8 per ton alongside. Stocks on the bunder are still heavy, but if as seems probable they are not to be augmented materially for some time to come, and Government and other requirements are going to be large, the probability is rates have seen the lowest point of the season.

COTTON.—The general tenor of the telegraphic advices from home has been dull in the extreme, lower prices have been advised daily, and the burden of all reports both from Liverpool and the Continent is Surats unsaleable. This has necessarily exercised a very depressing influence here, and prices have given way on the week from Rs. 5 to Rs. 7 per candy. Even at our existing level, however, we are something like ⅛d. per lb. above nominal home currencies, and to all appearance we must at no distant date see a decline of quite that equivalent. Local speculation has supported figures, so far especially in Oomras and Broach, both of which are turning out very short crops, but Dholleras must be a large yield, and as supplies begin to accumulate, prices must give way in the absence of purchasers for export. The business done in Bombay since last mail left, irrespective of direct buying up-country may be put at about 20,000 bales, mainly in ready Broach and forward Dholleras. In the former it was at one time anticipated that the paucity of supplies would cause something like a corner for March shipment, but when the matter came to be waked out, it was found that the supply of Cotton was quite equal to the actual shipping requirements, a hundred bales in some instances having sufficed to cover 2,500 of speculative transactions.

As will be seen from the sub-joined figures the Receipts from up-country this week are 5,000 bales more than last, but they are nevertheless, 4,000 less than the corresponding week of last year; and looking to the short supply of Broach and Omra, we are likely to have henceforward and the possibility that low prices will retard supplies of Dholleras, it seems very evident that the exports of the season will be disappointingly small. We are still 27,000 bales ahead of the corresponding period last season, but the generality of people now put the six months' figures at nothing over 700,000 bales.

The *receipts* from up-country to date give the following comparisons:—

	1881.	1880.	1879.
For the week	50,004	51,094	35,584
Since 1st Sept.	518,447	532,835	311,585
Since 1st Jan.	373,466	414,841	269,064

The *Clearances for Sea* since the departure of last mail have been 21,719, bales making a total of 255,859 since 1st January against 228,915 bales for the same period last year.

The following are to-day's quotations for full-pressed Cotton with the equivalents in Sterling, Cost, and Freight to Liverpool, via Canal, without commission:—

	Per Candy.	Per lb. C. & F.
New Good Akote, Ready	Rs. 197	=5 3/32d.
" Do. do. (April delivery)	" 195	=5 1/16d.
" Good Omra, Ready	" 196	=5 1/16d.
" Do. do. (April delivery)	" 195	=5 1/16d.
" F.G.F. do. Ready	" 185	=4 13/16d.
" Do. do. (April delivery)	" 183	=4 25/32d.
" G. F. do. Ready	" 175	=4 9/16d.
" Do. do. (April delivery)	" 173	=4 17/32d.
" Good M. G. Broach, Ready	" 218	=5 5/8d.
" Do. do. (April dely.)	" 216	=5 9/16d.
" Good Dhollera (do. do.)	" 194	=5 1/32d.
" F.G.F. do. (do. do.)	" 185	=4 13/16d.
" G.F. do. (do. do.)	" 176	=4 19/32d.

SEEDS:—*Linseed.*—Heavy rains up-country shortly after last mail left have materially restricted supplies, and notwithstanding quiet accounts from home prices remain unchanged at Rs. 6-4 for ready and Rs. 6-3 for May dilevery. The crop is undoubtedly a large one, and the tendency ultimately seems likely to be towards lower prices. *Rapeseed* is unchanged in value at Rs. 5 14 for New Guzerat. As yet arrivals are small. *Gingelly* is in active demand at higher prices, say:—White Rs. 38½ to Rs. 39½, Mixed Rs. 35 to Rs. 36, Red Rs. 35 to Rs. 35½ per candy.

WHEAT is very firmly held by dealers owing to the rains restricting arrivals, and we now qoute Soft White ready Rs. 31 to Rs. 31½, May delivery Rs. 29½ per candy.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

	Shares.	Am't.	Paid up.	Last Divi dend	Cash Rates.
INDIAN BANKS.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	500	5p.ct.	746¼
Bank of Bengal	42,000	500	all	8 do.	775
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	8 do.	640
EXCHANGE BANKS.		£	£		
Agra Bank	100,000	10	all	3 do.	135
Chart'd Bank I. & C.	40,000	20	all	6 do.	275
Chart'd Mercantile	30,000	25	all	6 do.	280
Hongkong & Shanghai Bank	40,000	28½	all	8 do.	550
National Bank of India	37,320	25	12½	5 do.	110
Oriental Bank	60,000	25	all	5 do.	300

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

	Shares.	Am't.	Paid up.	Last Divi dend	Cash Rates.
Ahmedabad S. & W. Company	600	1,000	500	90	1,450
Albert Mill	400	2,000	all	..	900
Anglo-Indian S. & W. Company	38,000	100	1,000	5	108
Alfred Manufacturing Company	2,000	500	1,700	22½ p.s.	575
Alliance Spinning	600	2,500	100	100 p.s.	2,450
Bhownuggur Mills	300	2,000	2,000	100	735
Bombay United	900	1,000	1,000	50	1,010
Central India S. & W. Company	2,500	500	500	40 p. s.	805
Coorla Mills	800	1,000	1,000	50	885xd.
D. Spinning	3,000	2,000	all	nil	790
Empress S. & W. Co.	736	500	all	25 p. s.	620
Ditto (New issue)	400	500	150	..	280
Golam Baba S. Co.	1,000	500	400	20	540
Hindustan	1,200	1,000	1,000	50 p. s.	1,090
Hydrabad Spinning Company	700	1,000	1,000	..	900
Jaffer Ali Spinning Company	600	500	500	50	675
Jewraz Bhalloo	1,000	1,000	1,000	60 p. s.	1,100
Khandeish	750	1,000	1,000	30	1,010
Khatao Mackunjee	1,000	1,000	1,000	45 p. s.	950
Madras United	350	1,000	1,000	80 p. s.	1,800
Manockjee Petit's	2,500	1,000	all	50	1,495
Mazagon Spinning Co.	2,000	500	500	35	232½
Morarjee Goculdas	1,050	1,000	1,000	60	1,180
National Spinning	500	1,000	1,000	60	1,115
New Great Eastern	1,400	1,000	1,000	50 p. s.	1,115xd.
Oriental	4,000	625	625	25	817½
Prince of Wales Spinning Company	1,500	500	500	..	355
Sassoon S. & W. Co.	1,500	1,000	1,000	65	1,075xd.
Sholapore Mills	500	1,000	1,000	40	1,110
Soonderdas	750	1,000	1,000	50	980xd.
Southern India	500	500	all	..	635
Victoria Mills	550	1,000	1,000	50	940xd.
Western India S. & M. Company	1,200	1,000	200	15	825

PRESS COMPANIES

	Shares.	Am't.	Paid up.	Last Divi dend	Cash Rates.
Akbar Cotton	150	5,000	2,850	50	1,075
Albert Ginning Co	100	500	all	18p.ct.	425
Albert Press Co., Kurrachee	200	2,000	1,100	132p.s.	1,080
Apollo Press Co. (small shares)	750	2,400	2,200	375	2,225
Bellary	625	1,000	1,000	20 p. s.	530
Berar Cotton Ginning and Press Co.	600	500	all	40	445
Broach Cotton Ginning and Press Co.	1,400	250	all	10	58
Colaba Press Co	500	1,880	1,880	50	925
Dhollera Press and Ginning Co.	500	300	all	100	200
East India Press Co	700	1,000	1,000	1000	1,075
Fort Press Co	150	8,500	8,500	300 p.s.	2,750
French Press Co	300	500	all	45 p.s.	455
Sind Press Co	400	2,000	750	50	465
Mofussil Co	3,125	400	400	15 p. s.	330
New Indian Press	1,000	350	350	14	142½
Prince of W. Press	120	......	1,500	75	1,400
Sind & Punjaub Cotton Press Co	100	1,000	750	100	1,200
Sassoon Press Co	300	500	500	25	475
Volkart's Press Co	450	1,000	all	50	530

LAND COMPANIES.

	Shares.	Am't.	Paid up.	Last Divi dend	Cash Rates.
Frere Land	7,500	150	150	100	*25
Mazagon Land, &c	1,750	2,000	2,000	..	352xd.
New Colaba Co.	4,000	3,000	2,025	30	865
Port Canning Co.	6,000	1,400	1,400	10	202½

* For distribution.

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

	Shares.	Am't.	Paid up.	Last Divi dend	Cash Rates.
G. I. P. Railway Consolidated Stock	..	£20	218-3-0	5 p. ct	310
Do. New £20 shares.	..	£20	130-14-6	do	26
Ditto	..	£20	65-7-3	do	72
Ditto	..	£20	21-13-1	do	32
B. B. & C. I. Ry. Co.	..	£100	1,000	do	1,600
Do. New £15 Shares.	..	£18	196-5-15	do	265

PRICES OF BULLION &c.

Sovereigns, each	Rs. 12-3
Carolas	" 236
Mexican Dollars	" 221
Five-Franc Pieces	" 231
Bar Silver, 17 to 17½ betterness	" 107-4-0
Gold Leaf	" 19-8-0
Bar Gold, 10 oz. English, 100 touch	" 19-6-0
Australian Gold, 100 touch	" 19-6-0
Bombay Bar Gold 100 touch	" 19-8-0
Pekin Gold Bar	" 19-3-0

BOMBAY, BARODA AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY.

Statement of Traffic for the week ending 26th March 1881.
Open, 444 miles.

	Rs. a. p.
Coaching	96,697 0 0
Merchandise	1,57,041 0 0
Telegraph	875 0 0
Other Receipts	1,000 0 0
Total Rs.	2,55,613 0 0

Corresponding week in March 1880.
Open, 444 miles.

	Rs. a. p.
Coaching	54,983 0 0
Merchandise	1,20,237 0 0
Telegraph	725 0 0
Other Receipts	2,171 0 0
Total Rs.	1,78,116 0 0
Increase	77,497 0 0

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE P. & O. S. N. Co.'s s.s. China, 1,036 tons, Capt. S. F. Cole, sailed yesterday for China, &c., with 1,389½ chests opium and a general cargo.

THE s.s. Oorun, 162 tons, Capt. C. J. Ringheim, will sail to-day for Coast and Cutch with a general cargo, and Major Scott and 125 deck passengers.

THE B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamship Scindia, 2,040 tons, Captain J. Stone, arrived in harbour yesterday from Coast and Calcutta with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Mrs. Clark and two children, Mr. J. L. Rozario, Rev. Mr. Schott, Mr. Preswork, Mrs. Barnes, and 2 deck passengers.

THE B. I. S. N. Co.'s Africa, 1,317 tons, Capt. J. Henderson, sailed yesterday for Coasts and Calcutta with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Sir William Gordon Cumming, Mr. C. A. Barker, Mr. T. R. Richmond, Asst. Surg. K. B. Cooper, Mr. and Mrs. Holloway, Mr. John Ball, Miss Carrol, and 12 deck passengers.

THE Anchor Line steamship Roumania, 2,207 tons, Captain T. G. Knox, sailed yesterday for Liverpool with a general cargo and the following passengers:—

Surg. Maj. Blonkinsop, Mr. Blonkinsop, 2 children, ayah Maj. Jacob, Mr. T. Wilson, 3 children and ayah, Rev. and Mr. Park, 4 children and ayah, Rev. and Mr. Wells, 3 children and ayah, Rev. Mr. Longbridge, Mr. and Mrs. Davis and infant, Masters H. and S. Bissell and servant, For New York via Liverpool—Rev. I. P. McKee.

ARRIVALS.

Mar.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
30	Scindia (s)	Stone	Calcutta, March 11.
	St. Olaf (s)	Boe	Newcastle, Feb. 26.
	Sullamutty	Nacoda	Mandvie, March 25.

DEPARTURES.

Mar.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
30	Roumania (s)	Knox	Liverpool &c.
	China (s)	Cole	Hongkong.
	Africa (s)	Henderson	Coast and Calcutta.

The following vessels were entered for loading yesterday:—

Steamer Oorun, Ringh im, for Cutch.

The following vssels began to load yesterday:—
Steamer Scindia, for Rangoon via Cochin.
Steamer Sumatra, for Trieste and Venice.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

March.
25 Kerbela (s) ....Wilson......Bombay, March. 11.
D. of Sutherland ..Cox ....London, Feb. 14.

DEPARTURES.

March 25.—Ships British Navy and Belfast.
March 26.—Steamers Madras, Baghdad and Sir John Lawrence. Ship Blair Drummond.

DAILY IMPORTS.—MARCH 30.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Rydal Hall (s)—200 barrels rasin, Esmaljee Allibhoy; 50 crates empty sodawater bottles, Salay Mahomed Fazul; 50 cases stout, Eduljee Bazonjee.

Wistow Hall (s)—500 bundles sheet iron Walljee Woosman.

FROM LONDON.

Tenedos (s)—4 casks beer, Lyon and Co; 200 kegs red lead Morarjee Natha; 130 casks beer, Cursetjee and Eduljee; 8 cases bottling wire, Byramjee Shapoorjee; 25 hogshead pale ale, Benn, Ashley and Co; 15 cases glassware, Soomar Bhima; 20 cases old tom and 60 casks beer, Eduljee Bazonjee; 84 cases chimneys, 128 cases pale ale and 40 cases matches, Jamasjee and Co; 250 casks cement, Aldridge, Salmon and Co.

FROM TRIESTE.

Vorwaerts (s)—295 packages paper, Framjee Ardaseer Dawar and Sons.

HIGH COURT.—MARCH 31.

(Before the Hon. Sir CHARLES SARGENT and the Hon'ble Mr. Justice MELVILL.)

In the matter of Act II of 1874 of the Legislative Council of India, and of the Estate and Effects of Coja Cazar de Gregario deceased.

Smith and F.—In the matter of the petition of Adrienne Skinderoglon and others against Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India—R. V. Hearn.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice BAYLEY.)
Suits for hearing and final disposal.
Long Causes.

396-78—Payne and G.—Janardhun Ramchunder vs The National S. and W. Co.—Shapurjee and T.—Partheard.
551-82—Jefferson, B. and D.—Luxmidass Purshotum vs Vullubhdass Nursey.
552-80—Hore, C. and B.—Dhurrumchund Kassari vs Toolseydass Oomersey and others.
447-80—Ardesir and H.—Ludha Lukhamsey vs Ramchunder Bhownishunker and another—R. M. Sayani.
560-79—J. C. Cama—Mooljee Dewcurn vs Madan Ghella and others—Khunderao M. and J. C. Cama.
539-76—Shapurjee and T.—Luckmidass Khimjee and another vs Maneckvahoo and others—Hore C. and B.
132-77—Tobin and R.—The L. B. and M. Bank vs Jamsetjee Cursetjee Boyce—Ardesir and H.
385-80—H. Bicknell—Marwadee Munsookhbhai Mugneeram and another vs Thucker Veerjee Hunsraj and another—Smith and F.
363-80—J. C. Cama—Dadabhoy Nusserwanjee Khan and another vs Rustomjee Dadabhoy Bengalee—In person.
411-80—In person (a pauper)—Marwadee Punna Vuckta vs Marwadee Bulla Godda.
471-80—M. Munshi—Ramjee Ballajee vs Thacker Purshotum Cullianjee—H. Bicknell.
141-80—M. M. Munshi—(for pauper) Anundibai vs Moroba Damodher and others—Shapurjee and T. and in person.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice WEST.)
Suits for hearing and final disposal.
Long Cause.

331-79—A. F. Turner—Megjee Hunsraj and others—vs Mathooradass Lowjee and another—Muljee and B. Part heard.
46-81—Cragie L. and O.—Fatmabeebee bin Mahomed Ameen Rogay vs The Advocate General of Bombay and another—Cragie L. and O.
51-81—In person (paupers)—Amabai and another vs Framjee Maneckjee Gheewala—Ardesir and H.
52-81—In person (a pauper)—Thucker Raghowjee Kheraz vs Thucker Kheraz Doongersey—In person.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ORDERS BY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF IN INDIA.

Adjutant General's Office, Simla, March 24.

The C.-in-C. in India is pleased to make the following appointments:—

4th N. I.—Major C. McD. Skene, Wing Officer 43rd N. I., to officiate as Wing Commander, during the absence on furlough of Capt. R. K. Ridgeway, or until further orders.

2nd Goorkhas.—Lieut. H. Rose, 2-22nd Foot, a candidate for the B. S. C., to be Offg. Wing Officer, on probation. Dated 3rd March.

The following orders are confirmed:—

Allahabad Brigade order, dated the 3rd March, appointing Lieut. Col. M. G. Clerk, Bl. Infy., to the command of the station during the absence of the general officer commanding the division on inspection duty.

Lucknow Brigade order, dated the 9th March, directing Lieut. Col. Lord R. D. Kerr, C. B., 10th Hussars, to assume command of the station during the absence of the general officer commanding the Oudh division on inspection duty.

Agra Brigade order, dated the 9th March, appointing Lieut. D. MacDougall, 13th Hussars, to officiate as Station Staff Officer, Muttra, with effect from the 1st idem, vice Riding-master H. Hubbard, 13th Hussars, relieved,

Dated the 9th March, appointing Riding-master H. Hubbard, 13th Hussars, to officiate as Station Staff Officer, Muttra, with effect from the 7th idem, vice Lieut. D. MacDougall, 13th Hussars, proceeded in charge of a draft of his regiment to Kandahar.

10th Hussars.—Regtl. order, dated the 8th March appointing Capt. R. S. Liddell to officiate as Interpreter, vice Capt. the Hon. J. P. Napier, there being no qualified subaltern officer available.

Sappers and Miners Corps order, dated the 5th Feb., appointing Lieut. P.T. Buston, R. E., Offg. Adjt., in addition to his other duties, in room of Lieut. S. H. Exham, R. E., proceeded to England, with effect from 4th Feb.

18th N. I.—Regtl. order, dated the 4th March, making the following officiating appointments, with effect from the 3rd idem:—

Capt. W. H. Browne, Wing Officer, on return from garrison class, to officiate as 2nd in Command, vice Lieut. Col. F. Allen, Offg. Comdt.

Capt. C. A. R. Sage, Wing Officer, to officiate as Wing Comdr., vice Lieut. Col. H. de Brett, Offg. Comdt. 8th N. I.

32nd Pioneers.—Regtl. order, dated the 26th Feb., appointing Lieut. E. DeBrath, Offg. Wing Officer, on probation, to officiate as Qr.-Mr. with effect from the 23rd idem, vice Capt. H. C. Halkett.

3rd Goorkhas.—Regtl. order, dated the 5th March, appointing Lieut. J. P. W. Spankie, Wing Officer, to officiate as Qr.-Mr., in addition to his other duties, vice Lieut. A. G. F. Browne, on furlough.

The undermentioned officers have leave of absence:—

Royal Engineers.—Lieut. W. D. Lindley (attached to Madras S. and M.,) to England, for fifteen months from date of embarkation, on private affairs.

1-21st Foot.—2nd Lieut. F. W. Dawson, (Offg. Wing Officer, on probation, 12th M. N. I.,) to Madras, for six months from date of availing himself of it, to study the native languages.

Lieut. C. H. Agnew, to England, for six months from date of embarkation, on private affairs.

34th Foot.—Lieut. E. W. F. Martin, Offg. Wing Officer, on probation, 1st Goorkhas,) to Calcutta, from the 15th April to the 15th July 1881, to study the native languages.

77th Foot.—Major R. Hoskins, to England, for six months from date of embarkation, on private affairs.

Capt. S. B. Royds, to Englnad, from the 10th March to the 30th Sept. on urgent private affairs.

40th N. I.—Capt. J. Fraser, (General List, Infantry,) to Cashmere and Ladak, from the 15th April to the 15th Oct., on poivate affairs, under the rules of 1868.

45th N. I.—Lieut. H. N. McRae, (S. C.,) to Cashmere, from the 15th April to the 15th Oct., on private affairs, under the rules of 1868.

Staff Corps.—Lieut. Col. E. R. C. Wilcox, (doing general duty at Cawnpore,) to Mussoorie and Simla, from the 15th April to the 15th Oct. on private affairs, under the rules of 1868.

On the recommendation of medical boards, the undermentioned officers are granted leave to the port of embarkation, for thirty days from date of availing themselves of it; and thence to England, for six months from date of embarkation:—

2-6th Foot.—Lieut. A. C. McKinstry and 2nd Lieut. G. R. Brown.

Erratum.—In the second regimental order of the 24th N. I., appointing Capt. J. J. Money-Simons to officiate as Wing Comdr, for the words "dated the 28th Nov. 1880," substitute "dated the 20th Nov. 1880;" and for the words "with effect from the 27th Nov. 1880," read "with effect from the 27th Nav. 1879."

THE BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLE CORPS. REGIMENTAL ORDERS

BY LIEUT.-COL. COMMANDANT W. S. HEWETT.

Bombay, March 30, 1881.

No. 1009—Vol. Carey, D Company, is tansferred to G Compnay, Poona Detachment, from this date.

By order, A. W. PROUDFOOT,
Lieut. and Adjt., B. V. R. C.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY.

(Compiled for despatch by the Weekly Mail to Europe.)

Price—As. 4 per Copy.

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SURGEON DENTIST,
DR. C. F. KHORY
(LICENTIATE OF DENTAL SURGERY OF THE ROYAL COLLEGE OF SURGEONS OF ENGLAND, 1873.)
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ANOTHER BATCH of the world-renowned iron framed square Pianos in solid Walnutwood, of full compass and unrivalled sweetness of tone.
Solid square..... ....Rs. 675.
Ditto. sympathetic............ " 750.
Special arrangements for 3, 6 or 12 months' payment.
2, Rampart Row, Bombay, March 24th, 1881.
C. MARCKS & Co., Poona, 1, East Street.

NOTIFICATION.

H. E. the COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF will hold a LEVEE at the NEW SECRETARIAT at 5 p.m. on FRIDAY, the 1st April, 1881.

Officers of the Army attending the Levée will wear Full-dress.

The Comissioner of Police will be requested to make the usual arrangement for the reception of Gentlemen having the pricilege of the private entry and for the General Public.

The Levée will close by the presentation by their respective Commanding Officer, of the Native Officers of the Regiments serving in Bombay.

By order of H. E. the Commander-in-Chief,
E. S. RIVETT-CARNAC, Bt. Major,
11th Hussars, Military Secretary.

GRAEFENBERG
MARSHALL'S UTERINE,
CATHOLICON,
Known and used for over Thirty Years by the most cultivated and refined among women. Physicians of great ability are now using this medicine in their practice for FEMALE WEAKNESS, and all complaints to which women are subject. It cures NERVOUSNESS, GENERAL DEBILITY, encourages the APPETITE, and assists nature in restoring the system to a perfectly healthy condition. Sold by all Dealers in Medicines.
GRAEFENBERG COMPANY, NEW YORK.
Agents in Bombay:
B. S. MADON & Co.
NOWROJEE BOMANJEE & Co.

NOTICES TO CORRESPONDENTS.

A SHAREHOLDER.—Not authenticated.

ELPHINSTONIAN.—If you think you have cause of complaint against the railway officials, write to, or call upon, the Traffic Manager.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.

BOMBAY.

BIRTHS.

BARRETT—March 28th, at Kurrachee, the wife of R. Barrett, of a son.

DEATH.

BOCARRO—March 29th, at Cavel, Bombay, Mr. Joaquim Joseph Bocarro, aged 65 years and 11 months. Deeply regretted by his relatives and friends. His remains were buried, with due permission, in the Church of N. S. de Saude, Cavel. He belonged to one of the most respectable Portuguese families of Bombay, and was greatly respected in the community.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

DEATH.

EEDES—March 18th, at Hallery, near Mercara, Emily Rora, the wife of Gordon Frederick Deedes.

All MONEY ORDERS, CHEQUES, and other Remittances sent to this office should be made payable to the Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*.

The Bombay Gazette

THURSDAY, MARCH 31, 1881.

THE Financial Statement of Major Baring's, proves on examination to be a much more favourable document than our new Financial Secretary would have us suppose. If based on the same principles as former Statements this one would show for the year 1881-82 a surplus of 4½ crores of rupees, instead of 85 lakhs, as is stated. The anticipated surplus has been reduced by cutting the estimate of revenue from opium down to £8,500,000, though the actual receipts this year were about £10,500,000. The famine insurance fund of £1,500,000 is also entered as expenditure. To put this Statement, therefore, into a position for comparison with those of previous years, we must add £2,000,000 to the opium estimate and deduct £1,500,000 from the expenditure. The surplus will then appear to be £855,000, plus £2,000,000 short estimate for opium, plus £1,500,000 famine insurance fund, to be applied to reduction of debt and famine works. The real surplus will therefore be above 4½ millions sterling at par of exchange. The revenue from opium in 1878-79 was £9,399,000; for 1879-80 the Budget estimate was £9,000,000, while the actual revenue was £10,459,000. For 1880-81 the estimates were £9,410,000, and the revenue will amount to £10,498,000; and this, too, in spite of a falling off of receipts from Malwa opium of nearly 70 lakhs. For 1881-82 it is put at £8,763,000, giving a net income of £6,500,000. We have to go back many years to find any such small revenue for opium as that entered in the present Budget, and the only explanation given by the Financial Secretary is—"Under instructions from the Secretary of State, opium is taken at a low figure, namely, £6,500,000 net." However precarious may be the revenue from opium in years to come, there can be no danger of this drug being suddenly abandoned by the Chinese; and to put the estimate of net revenue from that source at £6,500,000 when there is every reason to believe that it will amount to £8,500,000 is unstatesmanlike. A Financial Statement to be of any value should state the revenue to be reasonably anticipated from each source. That now put before the Indian public deliberately puts one item two millions below a reasonable estimate. This revenue is said to be precarious, but is that a reason for not anticipating it so long as you can depend on it? It may fall off in years to come, but it will be time enough to meet the emergency then. And we fail to see how this will be prevented, or its consequences provided against by professing to expect a small revenue in a year when a large one is sure to come in. The end of the financial year will see the Government with a surplus of from two to three crores from opium; what will they do with it? It would have been much more business-like to have accepted a reasonable revenue from opium, and to have appropriated it in such a manner as would put the people in a better position to meet extra taxation when the opium revenue is diminished or lost.

A very satisfactory portion of the Budget is that relating to the famine insurance fund. The million-and-a-half which we have heard about for so many years as being devoted to prevention of famine or its relief is this year to be really set aside for this purpose. Half of it will be devoted to famine works, among which, we are glad to notice, is the railway from Hudgi, near Sholapore, on the G. I. P. line, to Kalladghi. Had this railway been constructed in 1877, thousands of lives would have been saved. The earthworks were made up at that time, and now the line is to be completed. There are also the Neera canal-works in this presidency which get a portion of this appropriation. The remaining £750,000 is to be devoted to a reduction of the home debt, and it is in connection with this that the proposed Commission is to deal. The project seems to be to have a Famine Debt Commission, to whom the yearly famine appropriation shall be paid for investment in Indian Government securities—a body similar to the Public Debt Commission at home. This is the plan which we have all along advocated as the only one which would insure the strict appropriation of the famine fund, namely, the establishment of a real reserve fund by keeping the fund in Government paper. In this manner the debt is not cancelled, but is held by the Commissioners; and, when famine comes, there is something real to meet it with. In January of last year we wrote: "The only practical way to secure proper provision against famine is to set apart by law a certain sum every year to be made over to duly appointed famine commissioners, to be by them invested in Government securities, on the same principle that the operations of the funded debt are carried out at home." We are glad to see that the soundness of this view is at last recognised, and that we are to have a real famine insurance fund secured in the manner we have recommended. Major Baring raises the old question of the advisability of a sinking fund without a surplus, that is, whether it will be right to reduce the debt with the famine fund and then borrow for public works, and also whether it is desirable to convert the gold debt of India into a rupee debt, which is the practical effect of buying up the gold bonds at home and borrowing for public works here. He argues the point at length, and comes to the conclusion that, within certain limits, the proposed course is a wise one. There remained but one thing more for the Government to do to put themselves right on this matter, and that was the extension of famine taxation to the official and professional classes. The omission to do this, after the repeated assertions by the leaders of the Liberal party at home that such a course was necessary for the sake of justice, will remove from the minds of the people of India any lingering hope that any political party at home is really guided by principle. Nothing could be clearer than the expressions of Lord Hartington and others of his party that the taxation of one class alone for the prevention of famine was unjust, and yet we have a Budget brought out by which that inequality of taxation is maintained and not a word said with regard to it. It is not a party question, as the Conservative leaders have of late recognised the injustice of the partial taxation adopted during their régime; and Lord Cranbrook a year ago, as Sir John Strachey asserted, recommended the extension of the tax to the official and professional classes. Sir John Strachey did make a miserable excuse for continuing the injustice, but from our new Liberal Finance Minister there is not even a word of apology for continuing a policy condemned by all parties both here and at home.

The amount of Council bills for the year is set down at £17,200,000, and the rate of exchange is put at that given in the last Budget, namely, 1s. 8d. The loss will be £3,475,000, or about 3½ crores. In the same connection we are told that India's actual indebtedness in England will be £14,750,000. The customs revenue is put at £155,000 less than that to be realized in the year now closing, as it is considered unsafe to depend upon a continuance of the large import business of the past year. The land revenue is put at £22,495,000 against £22,062,000, the Budget estimate a year ago. On productive public works £2,816,000 are to be expended, of which £2,045,000 will be spent on railways, £700,000 on irrigation, and £70,000 on the Madras harbour works. The public balances on the 31st March, 1881, will probably be £12,800,000. On the 31st March, 1882, it is estimated that they will be reduced to £10,000,000—a very low sum. One great improvement in the Statement over previous ones is the giving the several amounts in true sterling beside the fictitious sterling in which, for the sake apparently of people at home, it has been the custom to state the items, instead of in rupees. We would much have preferred rupees, which people at home would soon learn to understand; but if we cannot have that, the next best thing is the fictitious and the true sterling side by side. In his concluding remarks, Major Baring makes it very clear that the position of the Indian finances is satisfactory. He states: "The facts and figures which I have given in the statement are sufficient to show that the first essential condition of sound finance exists in India. The revenue exceeds the expenditure. The actual financial condition of India is therefore prosperous. . . . India is not in a state of chronic deficit. She can not only pay her way, but can provide a large surplus of receipts over expenditure." This is what we have all along contended against the lamentation of the Hyndmans and other Jeremiahs of the present day, whose delight it has been to moan over "India's bankruptcy," and to represent her as "bleeding to death." The country has, in fact, been prospering. The war which has been absorbing the surpluses of the past three years is now over; the country has recovered from the effects of the late famine; and there is every reason to expect as much surplus in the future as in the past. There seems to be, therefore, no reason why Indian securities should not now take their place by the side of other first-class securities in the money markets of the world.

THE reinforcements from India which reached Natal in the Euphrates and the Chupra, and were ordered to return, the war being over, are now on their way back to India, and of course cannot be available in the Transvaal, however urgently they may be required, until they have arrived at Galle, and once more acrossed the sea to Natal.

THE quarantine difficulty which threatened to become so annoying to passengers through Egypt, has been surmounted. The authorities at Aden have decided not to allow pratique to vessels from the Gulf putting into Aden, and consequently vessels from India putting into Aden will not be quarantined in Egypt as was threatened. The telegram announcing this turn in the affair was received in Bombay the evening before last.

THE telegram about the cession of Lorenzo Marques by Portugal to England is incorrect. A treaty has, however, been entered into granting certain concessions for twelve years, and a Bill approving of the treaty has passed the Lower House of Parliament by a large majority of votes.

A RUMOUR is current in high quarters at Goa that the British Government has proposed to the Lisbon Government to lease Goa for twenty-seven lakhs of rupees annually, a much larger sum than it now yields, after paying all expenses, and the Goanese are consequently in a great state of alarm, especially as they fear the loss of their favourite drinks, *fenim* and *cazulo* (liquor yielded by cocoanut and cashewnut trees), which are now obtainable at very cheap rates. The Goa journals suggest the sale or cession of Goa in preference to lease, as they fear that the lessors will, otherwise, sweep away everything that there is in the country before the expiry of the lease and leave Goa a skeleton when handing it back to the Portuguese!

ENGLISHMEN of the present day can hardly appreciate the intense admiration of Americans for Washington. They are, in fact, frequently amused at the manner in which our "kin beyond sea" bring up his name on every possible and seemingly impossible occasion. They may be able to appreciate the circumstance if they read what some of the greatest of Englishmen, the intellectual giants, as we think them, of the beginning of this century, thought of him. Thus the eloquent Fox did not hesitate to speak of him as—"Illustrious man! deriving honour less from the splendour of his situation than from the dignity of his mind, before whom all borrowed greatness sinks into insignificance, and all the potentates of Europe (excepting the members of our own Royal family) become little and contemptible." The ludicrous exception made in this speech, uttered during the reign of the Third George, of not too glorious fame, might awaken Americans to the folly of such rhodomontade; but as a matter of fact every boy and girl in the States learns it by heart and firmly believes it. Nor is this very wonderful, seeing that the hard-headed Scotchman, Lord Erskine, addressed the American Liberator a letter in which, after speaking of his "august and immortal name," he adds, "I have a large acquaintance amongst the most valuable and exalted classes of men; but you are the only being for whom I ever felt an awful reverence." Lord Brougham supplies, if possible, a more wholesale bowing down of a powerful intellect before the name of Washington when he said: "The test of the progress of mankind will be in the appreciation of the character of Washington." The great Napoleon declared that his name would be remembered "when mine shall be lost in the vortex of revolutions." It is little wonder that Americans regard the founder of their Republic as little less than a demigod.

ENGLISH COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL LETTER.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, MARCH 11.

THE Board of Trade returns for February, which were issued on Tuesday, show a pause in the improvement of business which had been remarked for some time past; not a reaction, but rather a halt in the hitherto pretty constant progress. Last month, it may be remembered, there was a conspicuous falling off in the imports, owing to the delay in the arrival of numerous cargoes through the terrible storms experienced off the coast. The present returns make up that loss, and the total of the imports is brought to a level, or near it, with those of the same month in the year 1880: the declared value in the last two months being £63,389,232 against £65,618,935 in the corresponding period of 1880. The two items of cotton and wool, however, show a remarkable and exceptional increase independently of the accidents of weather. The total receipts of cotton for the two months were 3,408,100 cwts. against 2,882,497 cwts. in the corresponding period of 1880; American cotton standing for an increase of 300,000 cwts. and Indian cotton being doubled in quantity, that is, being 2,63,217 cwts. against 132,556 cwts. in the first two months of 1880. Wool represents an increase of 27,00,000 lbs., or £2,500,000 sterling, for the two months; the receipts from India, however, exhibiting a decrease, since the quantity for the two months is only 3,940,240 lbs. against 5,745,339 lbs. in the corresponding period of 1880. The import of wheat from India, on the other hand, still goes on expanding; the quantity last month was 458,517 cwts. against 201,074 cwts. in February, 1880, and for the two months was 1,025,495 cwts., valued at £532,782, against 487,821 cwts., valued at £259,024. Turning to the exports, we find still a large expansion going on under the head of cotton goods. The total export last month of cotton yarn was 17,348,500 lbs. against 15,746,300 lbs. in February, 1880: of piece-goods it was 376,851,300 yards against 352,461,400 yards. The proportion to Bombay was of yarn 750,900 lbs. against 1,137,000 lbs., and of piece-goods 40,257,600 yards against 36,738,200 yards. The increase to Bengal of the latter is 30 per cent., and of yarn close upon 50 per cent. The total declared value of the exports was £16,835,550 against £16,504,708 in February, 1880. If all the items had done as well as cotton goods, the total would have shown a much more favourable result; but there is a serious falling off under the head of iron and steel, which goes far to counterbalance the gain in other respects. To give you an idea of the importance of the iron trade with the United States, I may mention that the decrease in the shipments of only one description—pig-iron—last month was equal to £200,000 in value, and of course there is a heavy falling off in other kinds as well. In fact, our iron industry now may almost be said to exist mainly by favour of the United States, our most boastful and ambitious rivals.

The question of "protection to native industry" in its milder form of reciprocity, to which I have so often referred, still comes before the public view on many occasions, and is even beginning to influence elections. There is a vacancy just now for the old manufacturing town of Coventry, caused by the promotion of Sir Henry Jackson (son of the rich contractor, William Jackson) to the Bench, and the seat is contested in the Conservative interest by Mr. Eaton, the City silk-broker, who formerly represented the borough, and was only unseated at the last General Election. His Liberal opponent, Sir U. Kay Shuttleworth, is a doctrinaire Radical of the one unfailing type which has been hatched into vitality during the last few years, and is therefore necessarily a strong free trader. But Coventry looks upon itself as a grievous sufferer from free trade, the late Sir Robert Peel's abolition of the duty upon silks and ribbons having given a deathblow to the distinctive industries of the place. The manufacturers, as well as the workingmen, in the constituency have always therefore had a strong hankering after protection of some kind, and this feeling led them to support Conservative candidates like Mr. Eaton, until at least the Election last year. Now Mr. Eaton comes forward, and with every prospect of success, to ask the electors to reverse the vote they then gave, and one ground on which he appeals for their support is the desire to see British industry have fair play in its competition with foreigners. This of course is the "reciprocity" theory. How he would get fair play, how he would retaliate upon foreigners without injuring the consumer, no one can tell, certainly not Mr. Eaton himself; but in a town like Coventry it is a taking cry which he has started, and I quite expect to see it carry him to the head of the poll. The workingpeople all over the country sympathise with their fellow artisans who complain of being deprived of work by the competition of the artificially fostered industries of foreign nations, and the agitation which the sugar-refining interest has got up, and still carries on with great energy, influences masses who are not refiners and constituencies which have nothing to do with that particular industry. Nothing less than a very rapid and universal expansion of trade which will give all the artisans plenty of work and high wages, will check this craving for artificial help, a craving which the most Radical of our workingmen claim to be justified by the high example of the two most democratic countries in the world, France and the United States. But such an expansion of trade is in the highest degree improbable.

Having spoken of the sugar-refining question, I may refer to another point in that entangled controversy. The grievance of our refiners is that we allow the loaf-sugar of France and other Continental countries to come in duty free when the foreign refiners, aided by a bounty, can sell it at a price with which our makers cannot compete. But over and above the bounty on Continental *refined* sugar exported, some States—Austria and Germany among others—give a bounty on exported *raw* sugar made from beet. France does not. Of course this last bounty is by itself an advantage to our refiners, although it is a disadvantage to our own colonies, to Brazil and to Cuba: that is, our refiners are able to buy their raw material all the cheaper, and thus to counterbalance in some degree the cheaper refined sugar which Continental makers, aided by bounties, send to this market. But now see the result. France grants a bounty on refined, but not on raw sugar. France in consequence finds that though her loaf has a ready enough market, her raw sugar has not; and she actually makes a grievance out of this and complains that it is not in accordance with the "most favoured nation" clause of the commercial treaty between her and Great Britain! This complaint is seriously put forth by the French sugar manufacturers and is pressed upon the notice of our Government. What they thus want us to do is to impose a duty on imported raw sugar from Austria and the other countries which grant a bounty on it equivalent to the value of the bounty, so as to put France on a fair level with them. You may imagine how far heretical politico-economical doctrines have gone in perverting not merely the moral, but the intellectual sense, when men otherwise rational enough make such proposals. Of course the natural way of levelling the discrepancy would be that France, which is so fond of bounties that she has just invented an entirely fresh set in favour of her shipowners, should grant the bounty on raw as well as on refined sugar, like her neighbours; but then this would make sugar dearer at home to her own refiners, and they decidedly object to that. "Just enough of bounty and protection to help us, but neither bounty nor protection where free trade would answer our purpose better"—that is the claim of the French sugar refiners. Protection has a wonderful effect in developing the spirit of selfishness. Our Government, if such a proposal were ever made, would no doubt reply that the interior fiscal arrangements of other States were no concern of theirs; all they had to do was to modify their own import duties as they thought fit, where not specifically prevented by treaty engagement defining the duty and the commodity. Now, the duty on sugar was repealed five or six years ago, and not a whisper against it was heard from foreign States. Yet then, if at any time, was the opportunity to complain. If, moreover, a special argument were wanted against any representations made by the French Government, it would be found in their own fiscal policy since. The French Chambers have just passed measures granting bounties to shipbuilders and shipowners. By obtaining these bounties French vessels can carry goods at lower rates than if unsubsidised, so that French manufacturers have a clear advantage in foreign markets. If we are to equalise strictly all round, then we must place a duty on French goods equivalent to the shipping bounties. How would these same French manufacturers, whether they produce sugar or cottons, or silk tissues or fancy goods, like such an arrangement? In short, protection lands a nation in all sorts of practical absurdities; and this of sugar is a case in point. At the same time, no demonstration of its absurdity will stop the sugar-refining agitation here, or prevent the feelings which underlie it from serious efforts to modify our fiscal legislation.

The latest of the many conflicting statements about the American cotton crop is contained in a telegram from Neill and Co., of New Orleans, received a day or two since. It is to the effect that the crop now points to 6,300,000 bales, and that the weather was fine; considerable picking going on, and preparations for planting very active. I quote this because it is ranked with the authoritative class of telegrams, and makes more pretentions to accuracy than ordinary newspaper reports. I should add, however, that Neills have been very optimist in their estimates of the crop all along.

The Oldham cotton-buying project, of which I have so often written, is still a fertile theme of discussion in Lancashire; it is much written against, and on the other hand obtains considerable support from the joint-stock spinning companies. I suspect a good deal of the adverse criticism comes from cotton-brokers, who instinctively see that a proposal to dispense with middlemen, even if it at first should fail, might contain the germ of a complete revolution in their business. The promoters of the scheme, however, it is stated, look with indifference on the hostile tone shown here and there, professing to think that hostility from interested quarters only indicates a fear of success. The Cotton-buying Company, they say, is not established so much with the view of early pecuniary gain as for the purpose of correcting abuses which, if allowed to flourish unchecked, would have a detrimental influence on cotton-spinning. The companies of course look for more than a reimbursement of the capital sunk in the project: they expect a slight profit and, what is more important still in their eyes, an equable supply of cotton, free from the ebbs and flows which are managed, as they fancy, in Liverpool. They are thus on the whole pretty unanimous in endorsing and subscribing to the capital of the new scheme.

The Oriental Telephone Company is a complete success so far as the subscriptions are concerned, the shares being more than taken up by, it is understood, a most respectable proprietary. It will be followed by the introduction of a Telephone-construction Company whose functions are sufficiently explained by its designation. The Oriental is only to have one-half its capital paid in the first instance, that is, 10s. per share. Of this 2-6d. per share has been paid on allotment, and 2-6d. more will be paid on Tuesday next and 5s. on the 2nd May. Thus there will be no delay in commencing operations, and as the company will have a field of enormous extent all to itself, large profits are expected to be speedily realised. The Continental Telephone Company, too, will come by and bye.

An influential deputation waited upon Lord Hartington on Wednesday to ask that representatives of England should be sent to the International Monetary Conference at Paris on the 19th inst. The leading member of the deputation was Mr. Stephen Williamson, of Liverpool, a well known bi-metallist; and Sir Albert Sassoon, Mr. J. M. Maclean, and others were present. Lord Hartington told them that the Government had had some difficulty in accepting the invitation from France and the United States to the Conference, because it was so worded as to imply an acceptance of the bi-metallic theory and a willingness to abandon the gold standard. The Government could not admit that, so far as England was concerned, the advisability of a gold standard was a matter even for discussion, and therefore they could only accept the invitation if it were modified so as to involve nothing like adhesion to bi-metallism. He, however, had hopes that the invitation would be so modified: in which case England would send representatives. At the same time, he added that both the English and the Indian Governments would be most willing to do what was practicable, consistently with their respective duties, to rehabilitate the value of silver. With this assurance the bi-metallists present were, I understand, quite satisfied. It is however, difficult to see what either Government can do. The various points mentioned in previous letters of mine, such as a repeal of the tax on silver-plate and even a purchase by the Bank of England of silver against notes, are mere temporary palliatives. The bank is bound to redeem its notes in gold, and would therefore take good care not to encumber itself with too much silver. It has not the option which the Bank of France has, and the results to that institution are not encouraging enough to make us seek to adopt its arrangements. The plain truth is that silver is, as a standard of value, a distrusted metal, and every nation, while professing to wish it well and to desire a rise in its value, secretly aims at getting rid of its own special stock of it. The discussions which are taking place only strengthen this feeling. The case is precisely analogous to what often happens in the shares or stock of a company which has lost ground. Each shareholder professes loudly that the loss will soon be made up, that the company is better than ever, and that he for his part has no intention of selling his shares; but the secret determination of each shareholder who so talks is, when he has got the price up a little, to sell all he has and get out of it. America's interest in the matter is simply that she produces silver and wants to get as much as possible for it. France's interest is that she has too much silver in her bank, and would like to sell it dear, or at least without any loss to herself. Germany's motive is very similar, while Italy, a nominal supporter of bi-metallism is trying what she can to establish a gold standard. Looking at all these facts, I can quite understand the feeling of Mr. Cernuschi, the great bi-metallist authority, who is understood to be absolutely hopeless of any result favourable to his views from the deliberations of the Conference.

I see that a consignment of thirteen bales of jute grown on the Egyptian Daira Sanich property are now on the way to Dundee, and that their arrival is anticipated with much interest as the forerunner, probably, of a new and important branch of trade with Egypt. In former letters I referred to the efforts to introduce jute-cultivation. Your Calcutta readers will see from the above that the enterprise is not to be allowed to droop.

THE CAVES OF AJUNTA.

"These halls were hewn by giants in a day,"
A simple herdsman said. Whereat I smiled
To think how Ignorance could be beguiled.
But when I turned and saw the dædal sway
Which hands had wielded over rock and clay;
When hour on hour I gazed at treasures, piled
To live for ages in this wondrous wild;—
My full heart knew 'twas *I* had gone astray.
O Titans, if of woman ye were born
And ye were brothers to the men of Greece,
What hope had ye to make your hearts forlorn?
Here frieze and fresco, pillar, roof, and throne
Bear witness your high passion would not cease,
Though pent for ages in the silent stone.

H. P. J.

GOA.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Your correspondent "Jeremiah" must be a Goanese, as witness his tall language: "Only three centuries ago, when Goa was the capital of the *Portuguese Empire in the East.*" Pray what was the territorial extent of that Eastern Empire? For myself I did not read the expression on which he comments—namely, "that little wretched mass of empty pomposity, where every cook and other menial is the Most Illustrious Senhor de Jesus"—as a reproach to a people who, as "Jeremiah" says, have gone "down to the bottom," or at least not *because* they have gone down to the bottom. Washington Irving speaks of a man who was *in great poverty, which he supported respectably*. There is nobility in such a character as that. Not so in the assumption of an uneducated menial who dubs himself the Most Illustrious. The English are the last in the world to insult a people overtaken by adversity. Adversity forms no factor in this question. If a century hence the ghosts of the people of to-day read in a Russian (or any) paper that every shop-keeper is a C. S. I., it will only go to show that the shopkeeping community will have become a highly meritorious and distinguished class of men. Let poverty and pomposity keep apart.

OBEDIAH.

March 30.

CARWAR *VERSUS* GOA.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—When your cause is good it is satisfactory to get evidence to that effect in the support it draws from others. Now in this "*scandal*," as the Goa defence has been appropriately designated, your views have the support of the press generally, and of private correspondents who show their fitness to put forward their opinions by the knowledge of the several merits and demerits of the two schemes which they display. In the address (to-day's *Bombay Gazette*) which the principal inhabitants of Hubli presented to our Governor on the 15th inst., the different projects to open up the resources of the country are touched upon. The address, having remarked on one or two, says: "The third project would force the goods to pass through the dominions of a foreign Power, where they would be liable to vexatious detentions and illegal exactions. There is, however, a fourth project which we humbly conceive to be free from these objections. This is the Carwar and Hubli line. Carwar is one hundred miles from Hubli, the centre of the cotton trade. It is a British port. It has an excellent harbour. Steamers can call there, in the height of the monsoon. Our cotton could readily be shipped thence direct to Europe. The Ghaut part of the line is, compared with the Marmagao line, easier and consequently it will be cheaper to construct and more advantageous for working in the future. * * * We humbly submit that this line is the crying want of this part of India." I could back up your correspondent "Arrow," in the *Bombay Gazette* of the 26th inst., in illustrating the "empty pomposity" of the Goanese, but for the present

ENOUGH.

H. M. S. EURYALUS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—You have a notice in your paper of this date to this effect:—"Euryalus went to Goa, Kurrachee, and the Gulf ports. While she was at Muscat there was an outbreak of small-pox on board." This is not the case; there has never been a case of small-pox, and luckily never been a case of any sickness of an infectious nature on board since the ship has been in commission, over three years. Will you please contradict the error?—Yours, &c.,

March 30.

W. WALKER.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY.

BOMBAY, 29TH MARCH, 1881.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m. 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah.	29·910
Temperature of the Air	82·0
Wet Bulb Thermometer	74·3
Dew Point	71·2
Relative humidity of Air	·701
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded—8.)	0·0
Maximum temperature of air (read at 6 p.m.)	87·1
Minimum do. do. (read at 10 a.m.)	75·2
General Direction of Wind*	SW, SE, ESE, S, W, WSW.
Movement of wind in 24 hours*	173

*From midnight to midnight.

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TELEGRAMS.

BAR SILVER AND EXCHANGE.

LATEST LONDON QUOTATIONS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, MARCH 30, 5-5 P.M.

At the weekly biddings for Council drafts upon India this afternoon tenders at 1s. 7 15-16d. received 99 per cent., all above that in full.

It is notified that the amount to be offered next week is 45 lakhs.

Bar Silver closed at 52⅜d. per ounce, market weak.

Four per cent. Rupee paper, 84¾; Four-and-a-half ditto, 91¾.

THE MYSORE INSTALLATION.

THE CONDITIONS IMPOSED.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, MARCH 30.

The Instrument of Transfer contains the following important clauses:—First, the British Government confers the country on the Maharaja and his heirs for ever; second, there are the usual conditions against building and repairing forts; third comes the prohibition against importing and manufacturing arms; the fifth provides against an increase of the Maharaja's military force beyond the minimum; the sixth is a prohibition against the introduction of any separate coinage; by the seventh the employment of Europeans is prohibited except with the previous sanction of the British Government; by the eighth provision is made for establishment of British cantonments in Mysore wherever and whenever required; the ninth refers to the construction and working of railway lines whenever required; the tenth is directed to prohibiting or limiting the manufacture of salt and opium; the eleventh provides for respecting and continuing the existing laws of revenue settlement and systems of administration; by the twelfth the British Government bestows the sovereignty of Seringapatam on the Maharaja, with a revenue of less than twenty thousand rupees, in consideration of an addition by the Maharaja of rupees fifty thousand to the subsidy annually paid; the thirteenth provides for the renunciation of the Maharaja's jurisdiction over the cantonment of Bangalore as distinguished from the town, and for the surrender of prisoners and jurisdiction over European British subjects; the fourteenth provides for the increase of the subsidy by ten lakhs.

This last clause will not be brought into operation for five years, as its important bearing on the State necessitates the consideration of it by the Maharaja when he is older and better able to consider it.

The subsidy already paid annually by Mysore comprises one-fourth of the gross revenue.

In the opinion of the people of Mysore the deed of transfer is divested of its grace by this last clause.

THE MAHARAJA OF MYSORE'S DAUGHTER.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

MYSORE, MARCH 30.

The infant daughter of the Maharaja was "christened" to-day with great ceremony in the presence of all the State officials; she was named Jaya Lukumi. The first word means victory and is intended as a compliment to the Queen-Empress, on account of the esteem entertained for her Majesty by the Mysore House. The Maharaja of Ulwar telegraphed his congratulations to Mysore to-day.

AYOUB KHAN'S DIFFICULTIES.

(FROM THE PRESS COMMISSIONER.)

SIMLA, MARCH 30.

Intelligence from Herat is to the effect that Ayoub's position is becoming weaker; his adherents are falling away, and he is said to be in dread of assassination; he lives secluded within the city with the remnants of a Kabul regiment, and it is rumoured that Sartip Nur Mahomed and Mahomed Hasan Khan, at the head of Heratee and Kandahar troops and Aimak tribes, are besieging him. A later report, unconfirmed, says that Ayoub has been taken prisoner.

THE BARODA AGENCY.

Colonel Waterfield acts for Mr. Melville as Agent to the Governor-General of Baroda for three months previous to taking furlough.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

(By Red Sea Cable.)

GREEK WAR PREPARATIONS.

ATHENS, MARCH 29.

The Greek Army Corps stated to have been ordered to the frontier will proceed to Chalkis (a neck of land uniting the Continent of Attica to the Island of Negropont.)

EARL BEACONSFIELD'S ILLNESS.

LONDON, MARCH 30.

The latest bulletin states that the Earl of Beaconsfield is slightly better.

LONDON, MARCH 30, NOON.

Latest bulletins respecting the Earl of Beaconsfield state that the symptoms of pleura are less severe.

THE TRANSVAAL WAR.

The 102nd Regiment will return at once from Natal to Ceylon.

SOCIALISTS IN LONDON.

The Government intends prosecuting the *Freiheit*, the organ of the Socialists in London, for eulogising the assassination of the Czar and urging others to commit similar deeds.

GENERAL SIR F. ROBERTS.

General Sir Frederick Roberts has arrived at Capetown, but returns home very shortly.

GENERAL SKOBELEFF'S RECALL.

The *Standard* publishes a telegram from St. Petersburg stating that General Skobeleff was recalled because he asked permission to occupy the oasis south of Merv.

THE TURCO-GREEK QUESTION.

CONSTANTINOPLE, MARCH 30.

The Ambassadors of the Great Powers have approved of the Porte's final offer to Greece, and the Powers are now urging Greece to accept it.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

LIVERPOOL, MARCH 29.

The Hall Line steamer City of Baltimore arrived here from Bombay on the evening of the 28th inst.

The Hall Line steamer Speke Hall left the Canal on Tuesday, the 29th inst., at 5 p.m., for Bombay.

LONDON, MARCH 29.

The Liverpool Cotton market closed irregular and in favour of buyers. Surats dull.

The London Cotton market has been dull.

Fair Dhollera	4 7-16d.

The Manchester market has been flat.

7lbs. Shirtings	5-9
8½lbs. do.	7
40s. Mule Twist	0-10
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	102¼
4 do. Rupee Paper	84¾
4½ do. do.	91¾
3 do. Consols for account	100
5 do. French Rente, 1872	121
Bar Silver	52⅜d.

Arrivals—Scotsman, Cavilla, Pekin, and Spartan.

STEAMER REPORT.

GALLE, MARCH 30, 2-0 A.M.

Mail-steamer Kaiser-i-Hind, from Aden, arrived.

WITH reference to a letter in our yesterday's issue signed Hugh Wheler Beresford, we are informed that he and his brother, Marcus Beresford, of the Royal Horse Artillery, are sons of Colonel Marcus Beresford, who retired from the representation of Southwark at the General Election last year.

THE Council of His Excellency the Governor of Bombay will meet in the Council Hall, Secretariat, on Saturday at 3 p. m.

THE Lisbon Government has favourably decided the appeal of Colonel Britto, who had been imprisoned for thirty days by order of the Governor-General, Senhor Albuquerque. The Lisbon journals consider the conduct of the Governor in this matter to have been most unjust and arbitrary, for the Colonel is an officer highly respected at Goa and in Portugal; the disobedience attributed to him was more imaginary than real.

THE annual meeting of the friends and supporters of the Byculla Schools was held yesterday afternoon, H. E. Sir James Fergusson, the Governor of Bombay, presiding. A number of the pupils rendered some part-songs in an admirable manner: after which the prizes were gracefully distributed by Mrs. Ashburner. His Excellency Sir James Fergusson then addressed the visitors, and in the course of his speech pointed out the importance of establishing an endowment fund. He also stated that a comprehensive scheme for the improment of the education of Europeans in India, promoted by Archdeacon Baly, was now under the consideration of the Government of Bombay, but it gave him great pleasure to find that there was no need to establish a new system in Bombay, as the existing institutions were so good that all that was wanted was to extend them in proportion to the demands made upon them. His Excellency then addressed the pupils and gave them in a few short sentences some really valuable advice. A vote of thanks having been passed to H. E. the Governor for presiding, the national anthem was sung and the proceedings were brought to a termination.

THE *Civil and Military Gazette's* Kandahar correspondent telegraphed on March 25:—Sirdar Abdulla Khan and Mullah Mahomed Jan left yesterday for Herat, much annoyed and disheartened at the failure of their mission. The probable result to them will be the forfeiture of their lives. Ayoub and the Ameer Abdul Rahman are, it is rumoured, preparing for hostilities. The force of occupation will probably reach Kandahar on the 3rd April. The Ameer, it is stated, intends coming—the date has not been fixed—probably after the evacuation. A band of 300 Ghazis is said to be in the city, and the vicinity. Officers and several others have been fired at outside the walls. A night attempt was made to enter the General's garden. The attitude of the people of the city is sullen and defiant.

MR. ROPER LETHBRIDGE, C. I. E., left India (Calcutta) on the 27th instant, in the s. s. Verona. The immediate object of his early return to England is, we believe, the submission of his case to the Secretary of State for India. The *Indian Daily News* remarks:—It is not likely that Mr. Lethbridge's connection with this country will wholly cease. Although his career in India has been none of the longest, he has earned a reputation for ability, and literary capacity which will stand him in good stead, should he decide to retain in some other way his connection with India. Mr. Lethbridge is a man that no community with which he has once worked could afford to lose, and we shall hope to to hear that the Secretary of State has taken a sounder view of Mr. Lethbridge's labours than seems to have commended itself to the Foreign Department of the Government of India.

IT is stated that Captain Gough, A. D. C., and Colonel Moore, Persian interpreter on the staff of Sir Frederick Haines, will accompany him to England, but that Colonel Moore will, after a brief stay in England, return to resume his old appointment with Sir Donald Stewart.

THE *Civil and Military Gazette* hears that Lieutenant-Colonel Chapman, R. A., has accepted the appointment of Military Secretary to the new Commander-in-Chief, and will join at Simla probably in June. Meanwhile, Major Goldie will continue to officiate in that capacity till Colonel Chapman arrives.

MR. ERSKINE FOSTER, Judicial Assistant to H. M.'s Agent, and Consul General at Zanzibar, died there on the 24th March, of fever.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL J. C. BERKLEY, Political Agent, Bhagelkhand, goes on eighteen months' furlough, from 10th April. Captain N. C. Martelie succeeds him temporarily.

IT is reported from Peshawar, dated 23rd March, that a caravan from Kabul has come through the Khyber safely under the new arrangements and found all perfectly quiet.

THE retirement of Mr. Donald Macnabb, late Commissioner of the Peshawar division, has elicited a warm valedictory acknowledgment from the Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab. Mr. Macnabb's service has been passed almost entirely on the frontier, where, says the *Pioneer*, he has been particularly happy in his relations with the difficult neighbours with whom he has had so much to do. Appointed Commissioner of Peshawar in 1878, Mr. Macnabb held that post until recently, when he was selected to succeed Sir Robert Sandeman in Biluchistan, but his health unfortunately breaking down, he was forced to renounce the appointment almost as soon as it was made. Among the warlike tribes of the Peshawar divivion his memory, Sir Robert Egerton predicts, will survive with that of his illustrious predecessors on the Punjab frontier.

A CORRESPONDENT writes to the *Pioneer* on the subject of the Afghan honours:—61 majors, 14 captains and brevet-majors, and 78 captains have each had a step in advance, implying an increase of pay, and this in addition to the batta, which all probably have drawn; but not one medical officer has been thus substantially honoured. What have the surgeons received who were knocked about from pillar to post? Have any of them been made surgeon-major? Have any of the latter been substantially advanced? Where are the medical officers who administered high and important charges irrespective of the administrative officers properly so called? Have they been in any way substantially rewarded? Surely there must have been some mistake, which only requires pointing out to be rectified.

ON the 31st March, 1879, India's total debt was £137,806,056. On the 31st March, 1880, it was £153,728,065, giving an increase during the year of £15,922,009, and during the first six months of this official year there has been a further increase of £3,504,657; so that in eighteen months there has been a total increase of close on nineteen and a half millions. £71,256,482 of India's total debt, as it stood on the 30th September, 1880, had been raised in England, and the amount of interest of the half-year paid on this was £1,262,234. The amount of debt on the same date raised in India itself came to £85,976,230, and the interest for the half-year was £1,708,801.

AMONG the numerous deaths that have recently occurred among our officers and men at the Cape, remarks the Lahore paper, was that of a man well known and loved in Upper India—Surgeon-Major Cornish, for some years attached to the 10th Hussars. "Corny," as he was familiary called, was widely known and generally esteemed, no less for his fine abilities, and thorough knowledge and love of his profession, than for his genial humour and pleasant companionship. To meet him was to like him, to know him to respect him, and the recollection of his friendship is a pleasant memory to many an Anglo-Indian who knew him.

THE Siamese Consul at Rangoon has published in a local paper a portion of a curious jingo letter addressed to him by the Siamese Foreign Secretary, regarding the quarrel between Burmah and Siam. It commences "Siam has had no wars with Burmah for a very long time, and the Siamese Government has had no desire that there should arise a war, which would cause much suffering to the people on both sides. But the Siamese Government desire peace and quiet; therefore Chiangmai was ordered to make peaceful overtures to the chief of Chiangtung. But if Burmah desires to make war upon Siam, it will be a source of great pleasure to Siam, as the people of Siam have not had any wars with Burmah for a long time, and all the Siamese people will be pleased to make war with the Burmese." The letter goes on to state that orders have been issued for the preparation of troops, arms, and ammunition, and gives the names of the commanders of divisions, and further says that the troops have been equipped and drilled in European style. It closes thus: "By sea Siam will, with ease, be prepared to give the Burmese a warm reception. The Siamese Government has made preparations to receive the Burmese if they should make an attack on Bangkok, and are thoroughly prepared by land and sea."

THE (*Indian Daily News*) is glad to find the (Calcutta) Chamber of Commerce taking up the question of the sale of coal by the East Indian Railway. We have from time to time drawn special attention to this matter, and have pointed out that whilst the Government, by its direct action, has largely increased its imports of English fuel, it has indirectly, through the East Indian Railway Company, entered the market as one of the largest dealers in coal in Bengal. The Chamber's letter on the subject is at once forcible, yet temperate, and seems to us to place the whole matter in the simplest, and yet most proper light. There can be no doubt that the development of the trade of the East Indian Railway in coal is, in some way, connected with that false policy, which has of late years led the Government to interfere with injurious effect in almost all branches of public enterprise. Considering the extent of the Government imports of fuel from England, the position taken up by the East Indian Railway is more than usually flagrant. The matter is one which calls for prompt settlement. We trust to hear that the representation of the Chamber of Commerce has been successful.

A TELEGRAM to a London paper states that the coronation of King John of Abyssinia as Negus Ulgussim and Emperor of Ethiopia will take place in the city of Gondar about the middle of May. M. Matzaki, hitherto Greek Consul at Suez, has left that place and gone by way of Massowah to assume his new post as Consul at the capital of the Abyssinian Sovereign, to whom he has been charged to deliver the Grand Cordon of the Greek Order of the Redeemer. It appears that among the Greeks the hope is entertained that King John will become a convert to the Greek Orthodox form of Christianity.

THE amenities of political controversy will hardly be increased by its being participated in by ladies, if we may judge from Miss Anna Parnell's speech at Liverpool on March 10. Among other plain-spoken words, Miss Parnell said John Bright's name would never be forgotten in Ireland so long as the words "cant" and "hypocrisy" remained in the language.

AN amusing incident, says "T. T.," in *Truth*, took place at the commencement of the Kandahar Debate in the House of Lords. Lord Beaconsfield, strong in his majority of Peers, forgot that he was no longer in office, and walking up to the Treasury Bench, almost sat down upon the astounded Lord Granville. "Not yet," said Lord Granville, and Lord Cairns was obliged to walk round to the table, and to lead his chief back to the shady realms of Opposition.

THE same writer says:—Mr. Gladstone now wears a black skull-cap in the House of Commons. This somewhat ages him, but I think improves his appearance. I am afraid, however, that his recent accident greatly shook him, for his voice does not seem to me so strong as it was.

THE late Captain the Hon. Cornwallis Maude, killed in the action at Majuba Mountain, was the only surviving son of Viscount Hawarden, at whose death, in default of male issue by the young officer who has fallen a victim to Boer bullets, the title will pass to the senior captain of the 1st Battalion 7th Fusiliers. The latter was not considered to have the slighest chance of ever succeeding to the peerage, but a succession of deaths in the family has cleared the way to his becoming heir presumptive. Poor Captain Cornwallis Maude only went out to South Africa at the close of last year, sailing from Dartmouth in the Conway Castle on Christmas Eve. He went out *pour passer le temps*, and the news of his death came as an additional shock to his family and friends, they being quite unaware that he had obtained leave to join the luckless 58th as a volunteer. His cousin, Captain Aubery Maude, of the 90th, who was reported killed in the earlier telegrams, was at Newcastle at the time of the disaster, doing duty as aide-de-camp to Sir Evelyn Wood.

THE JUDGMENT IN THE KOLHAPUR CONSPIRACY CASE.

THE following is the judgment of Captain Ferris, Asstistant Political Agent, Kolhapur, who tried the Kolhapur conspiracy case:—

The twenty seven accused in this case are, on their trial before this Court, charged under chapter VI. of the Indian Penal Code with offences against the State. The Code having been adapted to the use of the Kolhapur State the offences must be considered as against the Kolhapur State Government, and not against the Queen-Empress. Under the provisions of Section 465 Code of Criminal Procedure the Political Agent, as the head of the Local Government, sanctioned the institution of the prosecution before the committing magistrate, by whom it was committed for trial to the court of Session. The Political Agent's order is recorded as exhibit No. 1 in the proceedings. The charges under chapter VI. are:—generally of waging and attempting to wage war, Sec. 121. Conspiracy to commit offences punishable by Sec. 121. (Sec. 121 A.) and collection of arms with the intention of waging war, &c., Sec. 122. Accused No. 1 is further charged under Sec. 123, with concealment with intent to facilitate a design to wage war. Of offences under other chapters of the Code accused No. 2 is charged under Sec. 131 with attempting to seduce soldiers from their duty, and accused No. 1 with cheating by impersonation, Sec. 419. A reference to the charge sheet Ex. B. will show under which charges each of the accused is arraigned. Charges under Sec. 420 419-109 against accused 1 and 2 respectively withdrawn. The case was committed for trial by the Committing Magistrate, Mr. K. R. Agashe, on the 4th December, 1880. The trial commenced before this Court on Tuesday, 4th January, 1881, and occupied the Court in hearing during a period of 28 days. A mass of evidence, amounting to 141 Exhibits, has been recorded. Charges against accused Nos. 1 and 2 under Sec. 420 and 419-109 respectively were framed by the committing magistrate, but the Public Prosecutor, with the permission of the Court, withdrew them under the provisions of Sec. 61 C. C. P. All the accused pleaded "not guilty" to the charges preferred against them. It will be convenient for a clear understanding of this case if I divide my judgment into three parts, which will consist of—(i.) a brief story of the conspiracy as it alleged to have existed; (ii.) a consideration of the law as it is applicable to the case; (iii.) a statement of the evidence for and against each of the accused persons under each of the offences with which he has been charged.

I.

It would be difficult to fix the exact time when the idea of raising a conspiracy and inviting the deceased exile Chima Sahib to return came into existence. It would appear, however, that accused No. 2 Rambhut, the principal person in the movement, came into monetary difficulties within the last few years, by standing security for certain State contractors; these having failed the moneys due by the contractors were levied from the security by distress. Rambhat about the commencement of the year 1880 became acquainted with Khiru Whallar, accused No. 1, and in the proceedings that immediately followed their introduction, would seem to have been his dupe. Khiru is a Mhar by caste, a flute player by profession, and a sorcerer by inclination. He was originally a Watandar of Wai in the Sattara district, but early in life took to wandering about the country. Somewhere about the year 1856 he first came to Kolhapur, and was known here well, but in the following year, 1857, just after the mutiny, he abruptly left; and according to his own statement has lived ever since, up to a period of 18 months, or two years ago, in a village near Poona, earning a living by his profession of flute playing. In the latter half of the year 1879, he would appear to have returned to Kolhapur, and finding flute playing anything but a paying profession, or, as he puts it, finding that really good music was not appreciated, he took to the easier and more profitable employment of sorcery. The sorcery practised by him does not seem to have been of a very high order, for it mainly consisted of giving charmed ashes to persons suffering from bodily infirmities. Khiru would appear to have been driving a somewhat thriving trade as purveyor of charmed ashes when he and Rambhut became acquainted; and the latter being an illeterate superstitious Brahmin with a grievance, he looked upon him as a fit subject for his magical ministrations. Rambhut is an Inamdar, with a certain income, and although this income had largely been reduced, partly by his financial speculations and partly by other means, he yet was a man, the fleecing of whom would materially benefit Khiru. A scheme was accordingly devised by him which will presently be unfolded. It is not quite clear whether prior to this Rambhut had entertained the idea of getting Chima Saheb to come back to Kolhapur. In all probability he had, while brooding over his fancied wrongs, and the great obstacle to any scheme for his recall, want of money would have induced him to lend an eager ear to Khiru's scheme. This scheme was nothing less than the discovery of hidden treasure by the influence of magic, on a person born a "Seer." Khiru announced that any person upon whom the magic was expected to take effect must be a "Paialoo," in other words, a man who had entered the world feet foremost, and followed up this revelation by discovering just the person wanted, in the person of Ganu, a needy Brahmin lad, who, albeit not a Paialloo, yet for a consideration agreed to act the role of one. Khiru, undoubtedly in all these transactions, received the full benefit of Rambhut's eargerness and intoxication of hope, and found him a liberal paymaster. About this period, that is to say, within the first quarter of 1880, Rambhut having got acquainted with Jagu (accused 14) Ramzan and others, the idea of recalling Chima Saheb was more openly talked of and found greater favour. It is true that at first all were sceptical as to the existence of Chima Saheb, as it was currently believed that after his deportation to Kurrachee in 1858 he remained there in exile until 1867, when he died, and his ashes were sent to Kolhapur. Jagu (accused 14) especially, as an old body servant of the late Chima Saheb, clung to the truth of this story, but Rambhut assured them he had reliable information that Chima Sahib had some years since escaped from Karachi, leaving as his substitute another person, who subsequently dying freed Chima Schib from any further apprehension of re-capture, and that he had since taken up his residence in Nepaul, where he now was, patiently waiting until his faithful subjects should enable him to recover his rightful inheritance. It was agreed that a letter should be written to Chima Sahib, urging his return to Kolhapur, pointing out the state of misery to which his subjects were reduced under the tyranny and taxation of the British Government and offering to help him with men and money. The letter was written (Ex. 66), and signed by Rambhut and accused No. 14, Jagu. The next thing was to send it to its destination. For this purpose it was necessary to engage messengers, and finally it was settled that Jagu and three others should be the bearers. These, however, permitted their love of gain to rise superior to their loyalty, and stipulated that for the journey they were to receive Rs. 400 apiece. The raising of this large sum at the first blush seemed hopeless, but Khiru allayed their fears by pointing out the simplicity of the task of procuring the amount by the assistance of their Paialoo, and in the meantime suggested the advisability of providing for the safety of the letter by nailing it up in the hollow leg of a bathing stool made for the purpose, which would likewise serve as a safe mean of transport to Nepal when the necessary funds were raised. The stool was therefore made and the letter nailed up in it, where it was subsequently found by the police from the information of Ramzan. Matters having proceeded so far, the arrangement for discoverig money were undertaken with vigour Ganu the Paialoo was formally engaged; and his "seeing" powers tested. The formula for finding treasure seems to have been as follows. To put out the eyes of a ba. or owl, steep a wick in the liquid thus obtained, melt down the fat and burn the wick in it under a human skull, the lamp-black thus formed to be rubbed on the pulm of the "seer", who then looking into his palm would be able to see the place were the treasure lay hid. This occult phenomenon seems to have been based upon some indistinct line of reasoning for the sorcerer's imagination supplied, doubtles, the links of connection between the resptacle of the human brain, and eyes that can penetrate the darkness. The association, however, of the person who had entered upon life, contrary to the ordinary law of nature, is not so apparent. Several attempts at finding treasure proving abortive, the conspirators, who in the meantime had swelled their numbers, became dis-spirited. Frequent meetings were held at Ramhut's at which ways and means were discussed, and efforts were made by private loans to raise the money to send the letter to Chima Sahib, but to no avail. One day, about the month of April or May, Khiru made the astounding announcement to Rambhut that he had undoubted information, that Chima Sahib instead of being in Nepaul as supposed, was actually at the time in the Kolhapur districts, wandering about in the guise of a 'Bowa," or religious mendicant, and had been seen at the villages of Bhorgaon, Rashevde, &c., that his informant was another Bowa, who had just come from seeing Chima Sahib, and that he would introduce him. Accordingly Ana Bowa was made acquainted with Rambhat; and these, together with Khiru, Jagu, and Narayenbhut, agreed upon an expidition to Bhorgaon to test the veracity of Ana Bhowa's statement, and satisfy themselves as to whether the wandering Bhowa was the real Chima Sahib or not. The result of this expedition was not satisfactory; Jagu emphatically declared the Bhown to be an impostor, and not Chima Sahib, and all returned to Kolhapur, when Rambhut told Ganu of his disappointment and added it was the more annoying that every thing seemed ripe for a rising in favor of the Maharaja, he (Rambhut) alone having received salutations from three thousand people. In a few days a letter came from Ana Bhowa, upbraiding Rambhut for his want of tact in denying the identity of the Bhowa and Chima Sahib, and pointing out that this mistake had the result of cooling the ardour of the persons who had assembled, and who were now dispersing and going to their homes. He followed this up by a visit in person, when he urged upon Rambhut, for the success of their scheme, to acknowledge the Bhowa as Chima Sahib, until the real Maharaja should come. Rambhut agreed. All efforts at raising money having now failed, the idea suggested itself of committing dacoities in the districts for the purpose. Ana Bhowa would seem to have been the originator of this scheme: and his colleague was one Bala Cuddum, alias Konkani Mamoo, a mutinous sepoy of the late 27th N. I., who, for his behaviour in Kolhapur in 1857, had been transported for life, but receiving the Royal pardon on the 1st January 1877, had returned to his native country to resume his own practices. Ana Bhowa's plan of action was briefly to gather men from the country below the Ghats with them to commit dacoities, attack and loot the fort of Panhala, and then join forces with the rebels in Kolhapur, who in the meantime were to make themselves masters of the place. Rambhut and the conspirators in Kolapur entirely approved of this plan, and kept in constant communication with Ana Bhowa; they likewise informed their friends at the outlying villages of Tardal, Kaneri, Shirgam, Ghizoune, Tamgam &c., who were warned to be in readiness whenever called for. After the arrangements for dacoity had fallen through for various reasons two or three occasions, one was finally committed at the village of Kesrul, in the Panhala Peta on Tuesday 2nd November 1880. Rambhut's emmisaries who had gone out to see how Ana Bhowa was getting on, brought back news of it, and also a message from him to the effect that, very little money had been obtained by the dacoity, but some men were severely wounded, that under existing circumstances it behoved those implicated to keep quiet for a few days, but that if Rambhut would arrange to murder the Europeans, and all high native officials, and loot the Town, he could then join Ana Bhowa at Panhala. Rambhut's first movement on hearing this was to make enquiries as to the practicability of murdering the Police Officers on their way out to investigate the dacoity at Kesrul. Finding that he was too late for this the Police Officers having already started; he sent messengers to the villages above mentioned, ordering the rebels to come in on the following Sunday 7th and meet at the Christian church, where all the Europeans being assembled in the evening their massacre would be a comparatively easy matter. On Friday afternoon, 5th Nov., men were sent to the Church, to reconnoitre and fix the plan of attack. They succeeded in gaining admission from the native christian in charge, and stayed inside nearly half an hour. Finally it was arranged that the attack was to be made simultaneously from the three doors.

On the Sunday, 7th Nov., according to orders the conspirators came into Kolhapur, and assembled some at the Panchgauge Bridge, another gang from Tardal, on a piece of waste ground, ¼ of a mile to the S. E., of the Church and the remainder at Rambhat's. This latter party, having satisfied themselves of the presence of the other two ganga, made a start for khinis receive his blessings and a promise of a successful to issue to the undertaking. They carried swords with them wrapped up in a bundle of old plantain leaves. They appear to have arrived at Khiru's at about 6-30 P.M. there arguments occurred. Khiru becoming faint hearted at the last moment, and expressing himself sceptical as the number of men who had come in from the outside villages. In this manner time was wasted, and by the time Khiru was persuaded to give the charmed ashes and lemons, his blessings, and the final charge to murder all the European it was getting on for 7 P.M. The gang started and on their way some of them further armed themselves with firearms. Arrived at the Jiti Nala, within ⅓rd of a mile of the church, their courage began to evaporate in spite of Khiru's charms and promises, one of the party however having foreseen such a contingency had thoughtfully provided a chilum of ganja to fortify themselves with; and while they were thus themselves up to the required pitch of recklessness, two of the gang were sent on to the church to see if the Europeans were all ready to be kilied. The delay however had been fatal to the enterprize, for just when the band at the Nala had arrived at the stage of being fit for anything, the two messengers came running back to say the Europeans had left the church and gone home. Nothing remained for it therefore but to return home also and after wrangling a bit amongst themselves, as to who was responsible for the delay, they agreed to meet again next Sunday and take such precautions as should ensure success. They then dispersed, but before the next Sunday had come round the whole conspiracy had, by the purest accident, become known, and most of the Kolhapur Conspirators were in custody.

The conspirators are state to have taken into consideration the advisability of gaining over the Kolhapur Local Corps and the Lashkar Fadd, and with these as a nucleus, and unlimited money from the loot of the Town, an Army was to be formed to March to "Delhi" and bring the Maharaja back in triumph. Panhala was to have been their stronghold, and their plans provided for the disposal of the Ranees, the disposal of the present Raja and all State Officials, and the redistribution of their offices to the conspirators. These wild dreams were however palpably engendered of of ganja and are not worth consideration.

(To be continued.)

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Chiarini's Circus, 9 p.m.
Gaiety Theatre, "Under the Gaslight," 9 p. m.

VESSELS ARRIVED—The following vessels arrived yesterday:—Scindia (s), from Calcutta; St. Olaf (s), Newcastle; Sullamutty, Mandvie.

VESSELS SAILED.—The following vessels sailed yesterday:—Roumania (s), to Liverpool, &c.: China (s), Hongkong; Africa (s), Coast and Calcutta.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The s. s. Bessie Morris entered, and Ossian and Glenrath left the dock yesterday.

BISHOP OF BOMBAY.—The Bishop of Bombay has proceeded to Matheran to recruit his health, which has lately been impaired.

AN ESCAPED PRISONER RE-CAPTURED.—The dacoit Bebu Deuby, who escaped from the jail of Aguada (Goa) some time ago, has been re-captured.

DEFAMATION AT GOA.—The defamation case against the Editor of a weekly journal, *Paiz*, now extinct, brought by the Chief Justice of Goa, has resulted in the accused being condemned to two months' imprisonment.

APPOINTMENT.—Mr. J. E. Baillie, late of the B. B. and C. I. Railway Police, has, we learn, been appointed an inspector of police on the G. I. P. Railway line at Bhosawul.

THE VEHAR LAKE.—The height of water in the Vehar lake for the week ending Saturday, 26th March, was 49 feet and 5 tenths. In the corresponding week of last year it was 50 feet and 1 tenth.

ARRIVAL.—Bubae Saheb Dhybai, niece to the Gaekwar of Baroda, arrived in Bombay on Tuesday last, accompanied by two hundred and twenty-five followers, and has taken up her residence in a bungalow on the Gowalia-tank road.

GHORE BUNDER ROAD.—The members of the Bombay Hunt will be glad to hear that the Acting Collector and District Magistrate at Tanna has been desired by the Commissioner, N. D., to remove the local fund toll-house from Bandora and to place it near Ghore Bunder.

COMMISSIONER, N. D.—Mr. G. F. Sheppard, we understand, took charge yesterday from Mr. L. Reid, Commissioner, N. D., at Bandora, and will leave for Bassein on the usual tour of inspection in the Tanna district. Mr. Reid will leave for England by the mail-steamer to-day.

ACCIDENT.—Xeverina, a Madrasee ayah, who had gone to the Small Couse Court to obtain a summons against her master for wages, accidentally fell from the office window of the Court-house, a height of about 25 or 30 feet, and sustained a compound fracture of the lower jaw and serious injury to the head. She lies in a precarious state at the G. T. Hospital.

MILL ACCIDENT.—Rowjee Hurree, a mill labourer employed in the Prince of Wales Press, Colaba, accidently got two fingers of the right hand crushed between a bale of cotton and a plank.

DOCK ACCIDENT.—Feroze Sultan, a ship labourer employed on board the s. s. Singapoor, was accidentally knocked down into the hold of the ship on the evening of the 29th instant, sustaining a compound fracture of the lower jaw. He is under treatment at the G. T. Hospital.

REWARD.—Mahomed Bhoy, police patil of Kulva, has been presented with a handsome turban by Major J. F. Wise, Superintendent of Police, G. I. P. Railway, for his zeal and activity in apprehending a gang of Katories, who a few days ago stole several bags of grain from a goods train while it was in motion on the railway bridge at Tanna.

GAMBLERS.—Cursetjee Jamasjee and four other Parsees were yesterday charged, at the instance of Inspector Whitten, before Mr. P. Ryan, with being found gaming in a common gaming-house at Dhobie Talao. They were convicted; prisoner No. 1 was fined Rs. 10, and the remainder Rs. 5 each.

ILLNESS OF COLONEL HAY.—It gives us great pain to announce the very serious illness of Colonel Hay, the Controller of Military Accounts. The Revd. Archdeacon Stead yesterday administered the Holy Communion, and it is with sincere regret we learn that Colonel Hay's case is considered hopeless by his medical advisers.—*Deccan Herald*, March 30.

ATTEMPTED SUICIDE.—Oomersee Anundjee, a servant in the employment of Jadowjee Ragaojee, was sent with police constable 659 A on Sunday last to search for a fellow-servant, who was reported to have absconded on the 28th instant with gold and silver vessels, valued at Rs. 600, belonging to their master. While passing the Dhobie Talao tank he suddenly jumped into it, in order to drown himself; but the policeman jumped in immediately after, and held him up by the hair until further assistance was rendered by the passers-by who witnessed the affair, both men being safely got out of the tank.

MOVEMENT OF TROOPS.—The Indian Government s. s. Dalhousie is expected to arrive to-morrow from Kurrachee with 1 officer, 7 non-commissioned officers, and hospital assistants; 282 rank and file and 9 followers of the 18th Regiment N. I.; and 4 non-comissioned officers, 116 men, and 2 followers of the 19th N. I. On her arrival, the troops will be landed at the Apollo Bunder, and will be encamped at the Esplanade. The 18th Regt. will be sent to Poona the same night, and the 19th Regt. to Malligaum.

DIVINE SERVICE.

YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.

SERVICE will be held this (Thursday) evening at 7-30 on board the ship Buckinghamshire. The Bethel flag will be hoisted in the afternoon. Captains, officers, and seamen are cordially invited to attend. A launch, for any friends wishing to go from shore, will leave Apollo Bunder at 7 p. m. precisely.

THE GOVERNOR'S FAREWELL DINNER TO GENERAL WARRE.

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR entertained H. E. the Commander-in-Chief and Mrs. Warre at a farewell dinner at Malabar Point on Monday evening, the 28th instant. The following ladies and gentlemen had the honour of receiving invitations to dinner:—

Hon'ble Mr. and Mrs. Ashburner, General and the Misses Aitchison, General Annesley, Captain Doughty, Surgeon-General Fogo, Mr. Gonne, Colonel Hancock, Hon'ble Mr. Kemball, Colonel, Mrs., and Miss Willoughby, Colonel the Hon'ble Merriman, Captain and Mrs. Mellis, the Bishop of Bombay, Mr. and Mrs. Nugent, Major and Mrs. Portman, Major Rivett-Carnac, Hon'ble Sir M. and Lady Westropp, Hon'ble Sir C. Sargent, Sir F. and Lady Souter, Mrs. Gore-Jones, Mr. and Mrs. Sheppard, Colonel Pottinger, Mr. and Mrs. Lestock Reid, Captain and Mrs. Shephard.

The following ladies and gentlemen attended the reception in the evening.

Hon'ble Mr. Bayley, Hon'ble Mr. Birdwood, Dr., Mrs., and Miss Cook, Mr., Mrs., and Miss Cleveland, Captain, Mrs., and Miss Carew, Colonel Dawson, Mr. Gay, Hon'ble Mr. and Mrs. J. Graham, Dr. Hojel, General, Mrs., and Miss Hewett, Mr. Hart, Colonel Holberton, Mr. and Mrs. Jardine, Dr. and Mrs. Langley, Mr. and Mrs. Latham, Mr. and Mrs. Basil Lang, Captain and Mrs. Morland, Rev. Dr. Macpherson, Mr. and Mrs. Mathew, Hon'ble Mr. Marriott, Colonel Mando, Deputy-Surgeon General Moore, Monsignor Meurin, Mr. and Mrs. Macaulay, Miss Macdonald, Major Merewether, Mr. Pratt, Colonel and Mrs. Phelps, Mr. and Mrs. Pollen, Colonel Sturt, Colonel and Mrs. Stokes, Colonel Jameson, Lady Sassoon, Hon'ble Mr. Melvill, Hon'ble Mr. and Mrs. S. D. Sassoon, Mr. Spence, Sir T. Thompson, M. and Madame Vouillon, Colonel and Mrs. Wardrop, Colonel, Mrs., and Miss White, Hon'ble Mr. West, Colonel and Mrs. Burrows, Col. Nuttall, Mr. and Mrs. Fulton, Captain Cooke-Collis, Mr. G. Geary, Mr. Curwen, Mr. Morse, Colonel and Miss Ostrehan, Miss Sewell, Mr. Rivett-Carnac, Colonel Sexton, Rev. and Mrs. Sharpin, Lieut. Leslie, R.N., Miss Carter, Mr. Lumsdaine, Mr. Barlow, Captain and Mrs. Fenn, Dr. and Mrs. Blanc, Colonel Boulderson, Mr. and Miss Terry, Major General Fuller, Mr., Mrs., and Miss Warden, Dr., Mrs, and Miss Graham, Mr. Hewson, Mr. Campbell, Dr. Weir, the Hon'ble Gopalrao Hari Deshmukh, Mr. and Mrs. Mahadewrow Govind Ranade, Mr. and Mrs. Rajaninath Ray, Mr. and Mrs. and the Misses Dosabhoy Framjee, Mr. and Mrs. Muncherjee C. Murzban, Mr. and Mrs. Jehangeer C. Jehangeer, Mr., Mrs., and the Misses Ardasir H. Wadia, Mr. and Mrs. Hormusjee A. Wadia, Mr. and Mrs. Perozesha M. Mehta, Mrs. D. D. Cama, Mr. Budrudin Tyabjee, Mr. Cumroodin Tyabjee, Mr. Rahimtulla M. Sayani, the Hon'ble Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy, Bart., Mr. Jamsetjee Cursetjee Jamsetjee, Mr. Cursetjee Furdonjee Parekh, Mr. Framjee Nusserwanjee Petit, Mr. Dinshaw M. Petit, Mr. Vurjeewandas Mhadowdas, Mr. Ahmedbhoy Hubibbhoy, H. H. Aga Khan, the Hon'ble Aga Ali Shah, Mr. and Miss Venayek Wassudew, Mr., Mrs., and Misses Ramkrishna G. Bhandarker, Mr. and Misses Hurichundra Sadasew, Mr. and Mrs. Khanderao C. Bedarker, Mr Jairajbhoy Peerbhoy, Mr., Mrs., and Misses Bala Mangesh Wagle, Mr. and Miss Rughunath N. Khote, The Hon'ble Nanabhai Hurridass, the Hon'ble Row Saheb V. N. Mandlik, C.S.I., Sir Munguldas Nathubhoy, C.S.I., Mr. Mahomed Ali Rogay, Mr. and Miss Shantaram Narayan, Mr. Kashineth T. Telang, Mr. and Mrs. Sadasew W. Dhurandhar, Mr. and Mrs. and the Misses K. N. Kabrajee, Khan Bahadoor Jamsetjee Dhunjeebhoy Wadia, Mr. Sorabjee Jamsetjee, Mr. Byramjee Jejeebhoy, C. S. I., Mr. Nanabhai B. Jejeebhoy, Dr. Anna M. Kunthe, Mr. and Miss Manockjee Cursetjee, Mr. and Mrs. K. R. Cama, Mr. and Mrs. Sorabjee Shapurjee Bengali, Dr. Atmaram Pandurang, Mrs. Vaslekur, Mr. Nana Morojee, Mr. and Mrs. Jehangeer B. Wacha, Mr. and Mrs. Moroba Venoba, Mr. and Mrs. Ardaseer Framjee Moos, Mr. and Miss Vandravandas Pershotumdas, Mr. Ganpatrao Bhasker, Mr. Nowrojee Furdondjee, Mr. Anandrao N. Wassudew, Sirdar Venayek G. Sanglikar, Thakur Saheb Sursangjee, Kunwars of Palitana, Rana Jalam Singjee, Gungadharrao Gunesh alias Bala Saheb, Chief of Miraj, Dr. and Mrs. K. R. Kirtikar, Mr. and Mrs. S. P. Pandit, the Maharaja of Bhurtpoor, the Raja of Jowhar, Ressaldar Mohomed Eusuff, A. D. C. to H. E. the C.-in-C., the Subadars of H. M.'s 21st N. I. the Subadars of H. M.'s 25th N. I., Ressaldar Babajee Powar, H. E. the Governor's Body Guard.

BOMBAY TOWN COUNCIL.

AT the weekly meeting of the Town Council, held on Tuesday afternoon, there were present: Dr. Cook, Chairman, Sir Frank Souter, Captain. H. Morland, Colonel Hancock, the Hon'ble Rao Saheb V. N. Mandlik, Dr. Pinkerton, Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee, Mr. R. M. Sayani, Mr. Nanabhoy Byramjee, Mr. Nowrojee Furdoonjee, Mr. R. N. Khote, and Mr. M. N. Banajee.

THE SEWAGE OUTFALL AT WORLEE.

Mr. Nowrojee Furdoonjee had given notice of his intention to move that the Acting Municipal Commissioner be requested to communicate to Mr. Grant, the ex-Commissioner, the correspondence relating to the delay which took place in supplying the cement required for the construction of the new sewage outfall at Worlee, and that Mr. Grant be requested to favour the Town Council with an explanation of the cause of the failure to supply the contractors with the cement in time for the working season, which failure threatens to involve heavy extra expenditure in completing the work. Mr. Nowrojee said the correspondence relating to the subject showed that the delay was attributabile to the ex-Commissioner, Mr. Grant. It might be that Mr. Grant had a satisfactory explanation to offer in the matter, which might transfer the blame to the shoulders of some other official, and it was with a view to ascertain on whom the blame rested that he brought forward his resolution. He would not have pressed the resolution but for the extra expenditure of Rs. 30,000, or upwards, which would be incurred in consequence of the delay.

The Hon'ble Rao Saheb V. N. Mandlik said that he would second the resolution *pro formâ*, that they migh know what Mr. Grant had to say upon the matter.

Mr. Sayani objected to the proposition, on the ground that Mr. Grant, in explaining the matter would have to draw upon his memory; and it would be particularly difficult for him to submit his explanation without the documents which he would have consulted if still in Bombay.

Dr. Pinkerton said that, as far as he was able to judge the matter, no good would be derived by submitting the papers to Mr. Grant for explanation. As one officer would say one thing, and the other another, the Council would be in a fix, and would be unable to arrive at a definite conclusion.

Colonel Hancock was of opinion that the papers should be merely sent to Mr. Grant for his remarks on the subject.

Mr. Nowrojee said that he had no objection to change the wording of his resolution to that effect.

The resolution was then put before the meeting in the modified form suggested by Colonel Hancock, and carried.

Mr. Nowrojee then proposed another resolution, that no work under a lapsed grant should commence until the grant is renewed. He said he referred to the construction of some sewage works for which the Town Council had sanctioned an item of about five or six thousand rupees in the budget of the year before last. The work was not completed during the year, and the grant lapsed and was not renewed in the new budget which the Corporation was asked to pass a few months since; but the work had been proceeded with.

After some discussion the proposition was withdrawn, to be brought forward at the next meeting.

THE TRAMWAY QUESTION.

The following correspondence upon the subject of the extension of the tramway to Grant-road was read by the Chairman:—

From Surgeon T. S. WEIR, Acting Municipal Commissioner, to the MANAGING DIRECTOR, Tramway Company.

SIR,—In reference to your application dated the 28th February, 1881, for an extension of the tramway line, I have to place before you certain alterations in the scheme of extension you have submitted which, in my opinion, are necessary and should be effected, and I have to request that you wi l inform me whether you agree to them.

A. The "points" marked A on plan at Pydhownee to be removed to O.

B. Portion of building marked B to be paid for by the Tramway Company when taken up by the Municipality, and the ground on which this portion of the building stands to form a part of the public road. In this case the Tramway Company to have the right to lay a double line in place of the single line now sanctioned.

C. "Points" at C opposite Musjid to be removed to D, up to which point a single line to be laid.

D. At no point between exit of tramway from their property at Pydhownee and point marked on plan in Bapoo Khote street is the line to be nearer than eight feet to the edge of the road, in order that a clear space of eight feet may remain open for traffic. In the plan submitted there is at one point only an open and clear space of five feet between the tramway line and a building.

E. Line from E to F to be taken down centre of Bapoo Khote street. The line is only six feet from property No. 3 opposite point marked F; this is objectionable.

F. The Tramway company shall agree to purchase a portion of property N. 3 for the widening of the public road and the use of the public, to the extent shown and marked on plan, or the Company shall leave a space of twelve feet between the track and the corner of the building.

G. The line curve at G should be carried further to the centre of the road, to equalise the distance on either side of rails.

H. The tramway cars not to stop to take up or let down passengers between points marked H and G.

I. The line between I and K to be in the centre of the road.

L. The line to terminate in Grant-Road at the point marked L on plan.

M. The concession from the Tramway Company to the Municipality in the shape of a portion of ground in Syed Abdul Rahman street to be conceded, to be increased to the limits marked in a red line on the plan, and which new line of roadway will leave a clear space between the rails and buildings at this point for traffic, as shown on plan.—I have, &c.,

T. S. WEIR, Acting Municipal Commissioner.

No. 3201 of 1881.

Forwarded to the Deputy Executive Engineer in Charge for information. The alterations may now be made on the plans and sent to the Tramway Company.

T. S. WEIR, Acting Municipal Commissisner.

Bombay, 21st March 1881.—To be returned.

No. 3283 of 1881.

To be returned.—The plans have been sent to the Tramway Company.

C. B. BRAHAM, C. E., Deputy Executive Engineer in Charge,

Bombay, 22nd March, 1881.

Bombay Tramway Company, Limited, Bombay, 21st March 1881.

To the Municipal Commissioner, Bombay.

Sir,—We have the honour to acknowledge receipt of your No. 3168 of 1881, dated 21st instant, and beg to express our acceptance of the alteration in the proposed line of tramway as laid down in your letter and on the accompanying plan.—We have, &c.,

PICKERING CLARKE, Managing Director,
Bombay Tramway Company, Limited.

No. 3256A of 1881.

Forwarded to the Secretary, Town Council.

As the question of this extension of the tramway has been discussed at a meeting of the Works Committee, and has also been before the Town Council at two meetings, I would request the Town Council to state at next meeting the objection, if any, they have, to this extension.

In my opinion this extension of the tramway, as modified on my representations, is unobjectionable, and therefore, although out of courtesy to the Town Council I agreed to postpone my decision for a certain time, I feel now, after the two discussions I have heard at the Town Council, that there are not any reasonable grounds for postponing my decision any longer. I have therefore to request that the Town Council will state at the next meeting the suggestions they have to offer me for or against the extension of the tramway now proposed; after which meeting, and after hearing the suggestions that may be made, I will, as a matter of duty, dispose of this question.

T. S. WEIR, Acting Municipal Commissioner.

As this question will come before the Corporation on Friday, these papers should in the meantime be placed at the disposal of the members of the Corporation.

Bombay, 23rd March 1881. T. S. WEIR.

Sir Frank Souter read the notice of motion given by him some time ago, that with regard to the resolution passed at the last meeting, "that the Acting Municipal Commissioner be requested to postpone giving his sanction to the proposed extension of the tramway line for one month," the time be altered to a fortnight, and the discussion fixed for Tuesday, the 30th instant, so that the Municipal Commissioner may be in a position to give his decision in the matter then, or as soon after that time as possible.

Mr. Nanabhoy Byramji observed that the question had already been disposed of by the Corporation, and it would therefore be a waste of time for them to discuss the matter any more.

Sir Frank Souter said he recognized the Corporation as the Upper House. The question, however, might still be discussed by the Council, though the final sanction of the extension of the tramway rested with the Municipal Commissioner and the Local Government.

Mr. Khote thought that the matter should not be discussed any further, in asmuch as the recommendations of the Works Committee were to a certain extent acted upon by the Corporation in a resolution adopted at the last meeting.

The Hon'ble Rao Saheb said that although up till now they were fortunate in securing the services of Municipal Commissioners well acquainted with the requirements of the city, there was no knowing how a young civilian coming from Shikarpore, or some other remote place, would act, vested as he was with the power of disposing of their most valuable property, namely, the roads of the city. With a view to avoid such a contingency, he thought the power should no longer be vested in the Commissioner, but in the Corporation, who were the best judges in the matter.

Sir Frank Souter thought that some representation ought to be made to the Government with regard to the Tramway Act, which, as it stood, was prejudicial to the interests of the public.

It was proposed by Colonel Hancock, seconded by the Hon'ble Rao Saheb V. N. Mandlik, and carried unanimously, "that the report of the Works Committee, dated the 22nd instant, regarding the proposed extension of tramways be forwarded to the Municipal Commissioner for disposal, in connection with the resolution passed by the Corporation on the 26th instant."

The Council then adjourned.

PASSENGERS BY THE HOMEWARD MAIL.

THE P. and O. Co.'s s. s. Malwa, Captain W. Thomson, will sail to-day for Southampton with the Europe mails and the following passsengers:—

For Southampton.—Mrs. Wrench and child, Mr. G. H. Wright, Miss Wright, Mrs. Wall, Mr. and Mrs. Hutton, Mr. Montes, Mr. G. D. Dall, Miss Henderson, Mr. L. Wilson, Mrs. D. Cama and 3 children, Mr. G. M. Lewis, Mrs. and Miss Nugent, Dr. and Mrs. Gume and child, Master Combe, Mrs. C. W. R. Chester, Mrs. Tom Ryns and 4 children, Mr. E. Gunn, Mr. J. Reade, Mr. J. L. Ogilvie, Mrs. Jarvis, Mr. J. O. Dumphy, Mr. R. Dickson, Mr. J. A. Yates, Col. Geo. Hankin, Mrs. J. K. Shaw, Mr. Monks, Mr. and Mrs. Massey and 2 children.

For Brindisi—A lady, Major and Mrs. Ricketts, Mr. and Mrs. Lestock Reid, Mr. and Mrs. E. Dalgheish and 2 infants, Mr. A. Phillips, Lieut Scott Moncrieff, Col. and Miss Bell, Mr. A. Ralli, Rev. T. S. Wyndoop, Mrs. Wyndoop (senior), Col. Saunders, Mr. D. M. Smeaton, Earl de Grey, Mr. H. M. Bird, Mr. Bleck, Mr. L. S. Moss, Mr. W. Alexander, a gentleman, Mr. R. Campbell, Mr. A. Mein, Mr. F. P. Barlow, Lieut. G. Adyne, Major Carey, Major Genl. and Mrs. Mainwaring.

For Venice—Sir R. and Lady Meade, Col. and Mrs. Caine, the Hon'ble G. F. Newburn, Mrs. Reid and child, Mr. F. M. Heriot, Lieut. Col. Hon'ble A. Fraser, Mr. S. Ziffo, Mr. and Mrs. A. R. Bulman, and 3 children, and Mr. M. Muller.

For Suez—E. B. Eastwick, C. B., and Mr. A. Ireland.

For Malta—Mr. D. Gray, and Mr. MacCulchan and friend.

For Aden.—Mrs. E. Grey, Hutton and maid.

THE following passengers have been engaged by the P. and O. S. N. Co.'s s. s. Sumatra, Captain R. F. Briscoe, sailing on 7th April:—

For Southampton—Syed Habeeb Ullah, Syed Nubee Ullah, Mr. A. W. B. Kirwan, Mrs. Dame and 3 children, Mrs. Gatacre and infant, Mr. and Mrs. J. Cook, Mr. J. Norton, Mr. and Mrs. McLaish an 3 children.

For Brindisi—Mr. C. W. Moore, Dr. and Mrs. Blanc, Mr. Culeb H. Angus, Col. Maude, Rev. A. W. Atkinson, Col. H. H. Lyster, Mrs. Lyster, Mrs. A. Lushington, Mr. Macqueen, Mr. J. Monckton, Mr. A. Hills, Col. Castell, Mr. A. C. Geddes, Mr. G. Seymore, Mr. J. E. Mack, and Mr. G. G. Cumming.

For Venice—Mr. and Mrs. J. G. Cooke, Mr. and Mrs. Briandieth, Lieut.-Col. Lawndes, Mr. S. L. F. Bayley, Mr. Macheam, Lady Dalrymple and friend, Mr. Koop, Mr. Bahmeyer, Mr. and Mrs. Bartell and 3 children, Mr. J. A. Marcel, Dr. and Mrs. Franklin, Mr. Clarke, and Mrs. Stockley.

14th April.—s. s. Brindisi, Capt. Geo. Lee.

For Southampton.—Mrs C. Fox and child, Mr. C. Fox, Mr. and Mrs. G. H. Cornie and 3 children, Mrs. Cooper and infant, Mrs. Moore and 2 children, Mr and Mrs. E. P. Foster and 2 children, Mr. and Mrs. A. H. Giles and 2 infants, Mrs. Rohilly and 2 infants, Mr. H. Macdonald, Mr. K. Murray, Mr. Eertal, Mr. and Mrs. Hughes and 2 children, Mr. W. J. Ham, Mr. Mocatte, Mrs. Maule and infant, Miss Pryor, Miss Reid, Mr. F. M. S. Douglas.

For Brindisi.—Mr. J. H. Princess, Mrs. Princess, and Miss Princess, and infant, Mrs. Churcher, and child, Mr. and Mrs. W. Whish, Mr. and Mrs. G. H. Cornie, a gentleman, Mr. R. J. Saunders, Mr. A. M. Saunders, Dr. and Mrs. Prentis, Mr. and Mrs. Llewhellin, and 2 children, Dr. and Miss Planck, Miss Winckworth, Miss King, Mr. and Mrs J. W. Naylor, and 3 children Col. J. H. B. Broke, Col. Haig, Mr. W. E. Cooper, Capt. C. W. Losack, Major General Gullier, Mr. H. W. Butts, Mr. and Mrs. P. Melitus, Miss Aviet, Lieut. Col Channer, Col. and Mrs. Oldham and 3 children, Major and Mrs. Pennyaick, Miss Mallock, Col. A. Cary, Mr. J. K. Spence, and Major Bunbury.

For Venice.—Mr. and Mrs. McConaghey, Mrs. Berkeley, Mr. A. Davidson, Surgn. W. A. Fasken, and Mr. T. C. Midwood.

S. S. SINGAPORE.

The following is the list of passengers booked per Messrs. R. Rubattino and Co.'s Italian mail-steamer Singapore, to sail on Friday, 1st April, 1881, at noon:—

For Genoa—Mr and Mrs H Lambert, Mr and Mrs Framjee Hormasjee, Master Framjee, one infant, and one ayah, Hon'ble and Mrs F B Pearson, Rev and Mrs R Bateman, Captain and Mrs Barr, one child, one infant, and ayah, Mrs Lionel Smith, Mrs Burton and one child, Rev and Mrs F Halliday, Mr and Miss Francis, Mr and Mrs Richardson, Captain Fox, Rev and Mrs J Welsch and two children, Mr and Mrs J Neuberg, Mrs and Miss Wm. David Cowley, Mrs and Miss C A Lamb, Mr and Mrs Southwell, Lt Col Tyrrell, Mr and Mrs Southwell, Rev Geo Macalister and one Zenana Lady, Mr and Mrs J W B Money, Mr J L Rosario, Mrs E Taylor and one child, Mr F R Thomson, Mr E Alexander, Mr and Mrs C McMinn, one child, one infant, and one ayah, Rev O Schott, Rev W Preiswerk, Mr Crawford, Mr G F Lamb, Dr H R Oswald, Mr Albert Billiotti, Captain M A Alves, Mr Jas McKee, Major and Mrs B Hepburn, Rev Wm David Cowley, Mr F F Sestan, Mr W. Pierce.

For Naples—Mr D Francisco, Mr D Leonards, Mr D F Antonio.

For Portsaid—Mr Williard.

For Aden—5 deck passengers.

H. M.'S TROOPSHIP CROCODILE.

HER MAJESTY'S INDIAN TROOPSHIP CROCODILE, 4,173 tons, Capt. P. Doughty, will sail to-day for England, with 53 officers, 10 ladies, 28 children, 900 men, 90 women, and 200 children. The following are the names of officers and their families:—

Col W French, R A.
Dy Surg Genl C D Madden, M D.
Bde Surg and Mrs H J Rose and 2 children, M D.
Lt Col Lord and Lady R Kerr, 10th Hussars.
Lt Col H F Jones, 81st Foot.
Maj G Knox, R A.
Maj H C Lewes, R A.
Maj J H Stratton, R A
Maj and Mrs H J Kinsman and 5 children, R A.
Maj R Hoskings, 77th Regt.
Maj R Waie, R A.
Maj F E Lloyd, late 25th Foot.
Major M N Kane, 72nd Highlanders.
Maj F W Harington, 2-14th Foot.
Capt H P St. George, 2-6th Foot.
Capt and Mrs L J Callian and 3 children, 100th Foot.
Capt A D Anderson, R A.
Surg F W Trevor, M D.
Surg H Charlesworth, M D
Capt B Frend, 4-60th Rifles.
Capt and Mrs T F Stillwell, S C.
Capt and Mrs H V Hunt, S C, 4 children.
Capt F Richmond, R A.
Capt E A P Burrell, 1st B R 6 Bde.
Capt and Mrs A H Fraser, and 2 children, 33rd Foot.
Capt J J Robinson, 2-5th Foot
Capt P Beresford Pierse, 66th Foot.
Qr Mr S Cordue, 40th Foot.
Qr Mr and Mrs J Hawkins, 85th, 5 children.
Vet Serg & Mrs F C Boulter, and 5 children.
Vet Surg F Garratt, 13th Huss.
Lieut and Mrs E Raban, and 2 children, R E.
Lieut J M Piercy, 30th Foot.
Lieut F G Mainwaring, Staff Corps.
Lieut W D B Fenton, R A.
Lieut N F Chamberlain, Staff Corps.
Lieut A E R Curran, 33rd Foot.
Lieut W F G Moberly, R A.
Lieut A D Macdonald, R A.
Lieut J Gordon, S Corps.
Lieut F J A French, R A.
Lieut G Shakespear, 89th Foot.
Lieut G P Hatch, 62nd Foot.
Lieut F M Close, R A.
Lieut A C McKinstry, 2-6th Foot.
Lieu t H Goold Adams, R A.
Lieut M Murphy, 68th Foot.
Lieut T H Stanert, 109th Foot.
Lieut A C Beecher, 2-9th Foot.
Lieut G Verner, 1-25th Foot.,
2nd Lieut G Hearn Kings Dragoon Guards.
2nd Lieut G R Brown, 2-6th Foot.
2nd Lieut A A Etheridge, 2-5th Foot.

Families of Officers proceeded to Natal.

Wife of Capt J. Bell and child, 83rd Regt.
Wife of Lt-Col E M Beadon, 85th Regt.

Special Familes.

Wife of Capt F F Ditmas and 2 children, R A.
Wife of Capt W H Douglas and child, 1st Dragoon Guards.
Widow of Qr Mr G Tomlinson and 3 children, 6th Dragoon Guards.

FROM ADEN.

Capt R N Gream, 62nd Foot.
Capt F Richmond, R A.
Capt T E Verner, 62nd Foot.
Capt J J Congdon, R A.
Lieut F H Lange, 62nd Foot.

THE BOMBAY FORT GYMNASIUM.

AN exhibition by all the children and pupils of the above Gymnasium, under the tuition of Professor Ahmed Khan, Punjabi, took place on Tuesday afternoon at Chiarini's Circus. Lt. Col. Phelps occupied the chair. There were present Mr. Tribhowandass Varjeewandass, President of the Gymnasium, Mr. Bomanjee Dinshaw Petit, Vice-President, Major General Hewett, Messrs. Cursetjee Furdonjee Paruk, Byramjee Jeejeebhoy, Cooverjee Rustomjee Moody, Merwanjee Dadabhoy, Jugmohundass Vurjeewundass, Framjee Dinshaw Petit, Eduljee Bomonjee Morris, Javarelal Oomiashanker, Nusserwanjee Merwanjee Panday, Tribhowandass Nuthoobhoy, Purshotumdass Mungaldass, and several other native gentlemen.

The proceedings commenced with the reading of the following in English and Gujarati:—

"This Gymnasium was established in the Fort in 1870, and its then proprietor, Mr. Rustomjee Pestonjee Master, finding Ustad Ahmed Khan, Punjabi, a highly qualified man for the purpose, engaged his services as instructor. Some time after Mr. Khursetjee Rustomjee succeeded to the charge of the Gymnasium, but owing to his business engagements, not finding sufficient leisure to look after its management, he of his own accord made it over to Ustad Ahmed Khan, who has since been its proprietor and teacher. It is satisfactory to observe that there has been a continuous and steady increase in the number of persons taking advantage of this institution; and that of the present number, which nearly exceeds 120 persons, a large portion consists of European and native gentlemen. To make the institution suitable for respectable persons, Ustad Ahmed Khan has made every possible arrangement in point of accommodation, &c. People of all castes make use of this institution. All kinds of athletic exercises are taught, and improvements and additions in these are continually made as they suggest themselves. Lessons are also given beyond the usual hours of morning and evening under special arrangements. Though Ustad Ahmed Khan is the sole proprietor of this institution, he has, with a view to secure independent criticism, and so to promote its usefulness and destroy possible abuses, placed it under the general management and inspection of a committee consisting of influential and respectable gentlemen, who visit it periodically and accord it all the assistance in their power towards its furtherance. The successful manner in which the institution has been conducted speaks much to the credit of Ahmed Khan, who has been connected with it ever since its promotion; and it is very gratifying to note that the results have far excelled the expectations which his special fitness and his qualifications as a gymnast had given reason to form. He also holds excellent testimonials from several respectable persons. There has been no endowment fund in connection with this institution, and in recognition of the praiseworthy spirit with which Ustad Ahmed Khan has hitherto been readily meeting out of his own pocket the necessary expenses on account of periodical exhibitions, &c., the managing committee have this year resolved to hold an exhibition themselves and distribute prizes to qualified gentlemen and youths of this Gymnasium."

The advanced pupils of the Gymnasium then exhibited their skill on the horizontal bar and the trapeze. There were dumb-bell performances and somersaulting by the younger pupils, followed by a wrestling match by two Punjabis; the whole concluding by two youngsters, Munchrshaw Framjee Ben and Jamsetjee Rustomjee boxing with gloves, an exhibition which caused much amusement.

The Chairman then proceeded to distribute the prizes, which were awarded as follows:—

FIRST CLASS.—Edulji Framji Ben, gold medal and dress; Mahomed Abdool Aziz, silver medal; Hormusji Edulji Elchidana, a silver-gilt cup No. 3; Darashaw Bezonji Surti, a pair of silver armlets; Bomanji Muncherji Gunderea, a silver cup No. 5.

SECOND CLASS.—Munchershaw Framji Ben, a silver cup No. 1; Jamsetji Rustomji, a silver-gilt cup No. 2; Cooverji Nanabhoy Banaji, a silver armlet No. 3; Sorabji Framji Bottlewala, Vasanji Motichund, Nemchund Rughnathji, Tulsidas Keshavdas, Damodar Rughnathji, and Aspendiar Kaikhoshru, Books.

After the distribution of prizes Lieut.-Col. Phelps said that it must have been gratifying to the committee and their friends to see the proficiency to which Ustad Ahmed Khan had brought his pupils. It was a convincing proof that his method was a good and scientific one, and that the happiest results might be anticipated from the Fort Gymnasium under his superintendence. Every friend of the natives of this country must rejoice at any agency which taught them self-reliance and independence, and he thought all who were present that day must concede that those qualities were likely to be fostered by the training the result of which they had just had the pleasure of seeing. Of course there was such a thing as an abuse of athletics, but in this enervating climate there was not much fear of our seeing the rising generation of our native fellow subjects falling into that mistake. He accordingly felt sure that the numerous assembly would cordially wish success to the committee in their praiseworthy attempt to promote athletics in Bombay.

A votes of thanks was tendered to the Chairman for presiding, and to Signor Chiarini for the trouble he had taken in examining the students, and his kindness in giving the use of his extensive pavilion free of charge.

THE INDO-BRITISH INSTITUTION.

THE annual meeting of this institution was held in the boys' schoolroom on Tuesday afternoon. There were present—Dr. Mylne, Bishop of Bombay Hon. Mr. and Mrs. Ashburner, Mr. Justice West, Mr. G. H. R. Hart, Major-General Hewett, Mr. H. M. Starling, Rev. and Mrs. G. C. Reynell, Rev. F. L. Sharpin, Mrs. C. P. Cooper, Rev. and Mrs. C. H. F. Johnstone, Rev. C. and the Misses Gilder, Rev. and Mrs. Evans, Mrs. W. M. Wood, Mr. T. Bapty, Mr. C. Banks, Mr. W. and the Misses Maidment, the Misses Rowland, Mr. Shepherd, Rev. Page, Rev. Ellis, Mrs. Wood, Lady Superintendent, B. E. S. School, and Miss Wood, Mr Maneckjee Cursetjee Shroff, &c. H. E. the Governor presided. The secretary (Rev. C. Gilder) read the report of the Committee for the past year.

The Committee of the Institution, in presenting their report, appeal to the sympathy and continued support of the subscribers to the schools and the public. Established in the year 1838, by the late Rev. Geo. Candy, with the help of the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel, the Institution has ever since provided home and education for the humbler class of English and Eurasian children, besides affording daily instruction, general and religious, to the children of families of slender means. There were, on the 31st December last, 89 boarders in the two schools, as against 99 in the previous year. Of these, 51 were boys and 38 girls. Thirty-nine children (24 boys and 15 girls), being 3 in excess of last year, were entirely supported from the alms and gifts of the public; and for forty-two children only a portion of the cost of maintenance was paid by parents or friends, the remaining cost being borne by the Institution. For seven children the full monthly fee of Rs. 16 has been received. One child is maintained on the income of the Green's Scholarship Fund. For the entire or partial maintenance, therefore, of 81 children the Institution has been dependent upon charity. During the year, 13 children (8 boys and 5 girls) were admitted, and 14 children (5 boys and 9 girls) were withdrawn. There were at the end of the year, 25 day-pupils on the roll, of whom 8 were boys and 17 girls. The Government inspection of the schools was held in October. The grant awarded, as the result of the examination in secular studies by the Educational Inspector, was Rs. 1,556, as against Rs. 1,032 at the previous inspection, divided as follows: Rs. 622 to the Boys' School, and Rs. 754, *plus* Rs. 180 for needle-work, to the Girls' School. The Boys' School was awarded Rs. 277 and the Girls' School Rs. 247 in advance of the previous grant. Of 45 boys presented to the Inspector, 31 passed in all heads. Of 36 girls presented, 33 passed. The highest standard taught in both schools during the year was the VIth. The Committee consider the result of the Government inspection as very satisfactory. The Boy's School has made a distinct advance since the examination in 1878. The Girls' school fully maintained on this occasion, under Miss Whittle, its reputation for efficiency. The subscriptions and donations received have amounted to Rs. 4,670-8-0, being an increase of Rs. 156-10-6 on the amount for the previous year. There has been an increase in the number of annual subscribers of Rs. 30, from whom the non-official members of the managing body of the Institution are selected. The G. I. P. Railway Employes' Benevolent Society has made the handsome donation of Rs. 300; Lodge "Caledonia" has forwarded Rs. 50; and Rs. 28-8-0 have been received from the Treasurer of the Boustead Indemnity Fund. The trustees of the Green's Schoolarship Fund have handed over Rs. 480 to our Treasurer in payment of arrears. The payments made on account of Boarders have amounted to Rs. 4,816-12-0 being Rs. 154-4-10 in advance of the previous year. The receipts from Day-scholars' fees have been Rs. 260-8-0. The total income of the Institution has been Rs. 14,428-7-2, while the expenses have been Rs. 14,756-13-5; the expenditure has accordingly exceeded the receipts in 1880 by Rs. 328-6-3. Miss Whittle having resigned the situation of Mistress in December last, the Committee have, on the recommendation of the Ladies' Committee, engaged the services of Mrs. Duke, formerly Head Mistress of S. Mary's School, Belgaum, in which position she had successfully prepared children for the Government examination up to the VIIIth standard. In the Boys' School, Mr. E. Critchell, late an assistant-master in the Cathedral High School, has succeeded Mr. E. G. Gilder, whose connection with the Institution was terminated during the year owing to weak health. The Committee feel their deep obligation to the authorities of the European General Hospital for the care and attention which they have shown the sick children sent to them for treatment. On the whole the children of both schools have enjoyed good health. There has been no death. The vacancy in the Committee caused by the retirement from India of G. W. Moultrie, Esq., was filled by the appointment, under Rule 6, of W. Maidment, Esq. The condition of the buildings occupied by the Institution, to which the Committee have for years been calling attention, remains unimproved. No repairs have been since 1862, because the receipts have, from the first, barely sufficed too meet the ordinary expenses. The consequence is that the school-houses are now being seriously injured by the neglect, large portions of the plastoring of the outer walls having given way, and other symptoms of decay also appearing. The estimated cost of putting the buildings in repair is Rs. 2,600. The Committee ask for special help towards effecting these indispensable repairs. But they are sensible that the buildings need a much larger expenditure on improvements, in order to be put in a really efficient state. One great want is an Infirmary, in the absence of which even cases of slight sickness have to be conveyed to a public hospital for advice and treatment. A dormitory, too, is much needed in end school, as a means of promoting the health and each comfort of the children. For these improvements a further sum of between Rs. 7,000 and Rs. 10,000 will be required, if the Institution is to possess all that is essential to its proper working. In view of the onerous task before them of raising these special funds, in addition to the sum required for the ordinary expenses of the Institution, the Committee earnestly appeal for aid from all who are interested in the training and welfare of the class for whom the schools were established and "whose future"—to quote the words of the Right Rev. the President in his Circular to the Clergy—"forms so anxious a problem to the Government of this country."

Mr. Starling in moving the adoption of the report said that no children who were really destitute were refused admission into the school. As would be seen from the report, there was an increased efficiency in the working of the school, though last year it was remarked that owing to the boys leaving on attaining a certain age, the institution did not get full credit for what it had done in the way of education. Since then the boys had made a remarkable advance.

The Bishop of Bombay seconded the adoption of the report, which was carried with acclamation.

Mr. Shepherd, honorary treasurer having been previously requested to examine the voting papers circulated amongst the subscribers of the institution, the following gentlemen were declared to be duly elected to fill the vacancies on the committee. Mr. H. M. Starling, Mr. W. Maidment, Sir Michael Westropp, and the Hon. Mr. Kemball.

On the motion of the Rev. F. L. Sharpin, seconded by the Rev. C. Gilder, it was carried unanimously "That the accounts as audited by Mr. Lafrenais for the past year be passed as correct."

Mrs. Ashburner then distributed the prizes to the successful scholars: after which

H. E. the Governor said—My Lord, ladies, and gentlemen,—The interesting ceremony of distributing the prizes earned by the scholars having been so gracefully performed, it is now my duty to offer a few remarks on the report just presented. As far as my humble means permit me to judge of its merits, I think that this is a most desirable institution to maintain. It is no new institution in Bombay. It was founded by the exertions of the greatest of our Christian societies in England; and its existence depends now entirely on the liberality of the community. But I regret to see that the expenditure exceeds the receipts. It is not a satisfactory state of things; but I think, though we must regret this disparity between the receipts and expenditure, that there is no really serious cause for it; and it is a fault which can be very easily remedied. It arises from no defect in the object, which must commend itself most heartily to our people, and especially to our Christian benevolence. There are in this institution all the elements of success. In the first place it has from the very first secured the continual approval of the highest authorities; and in the next, it has been carefully and ably conducted by the exertions of those who are responsible for it. The education given in it is good, and the best proof of that is to be found in the fact that the grant earned from Government at the last examination has increased by nearly fifty per cent. over that of the previous year. Well, then, in every respect this institution is deserving of support. And if we look at the object of it, all doubt will be removed from our minds as to its usefulness, for it educates children who belong to ourselves and yet belong to the country; it maintains those who are the offspring of parents who are Europeans on the one side, and on the other, natives of the land. The Indo-Britons or Eurasians form a link between the two elements of the population which are so

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widely separated; and it is our duty to do something to take care of the children who form that link between the two great divisions, and to see that they shall grow up to be a credit to the country. They have to a large extent the elements of our own race, and I hope they inherit also, and will retain, those characteristics which we think valuable in our national character. We who are concerned with the Government of the country know how useful to it are many who are called Eurasians; how many places of trust are filled by them; and how trustworthy they are. They have our respect and sympathy, to which they consider themselves entitled as being immediately connected with the ruling race. They have also a large amount of that self-respect which is so great an incentive to honest work. Therefore we are concerned that none of our Eurasian fellow-countrymen should be neglected. This institution for the most past provides for those who are deprived of their natural guardians, but it is not altogether a charitable institution, as we find from the report that more than half the income is derived from the fees of boarders and day-scholars, and the allowance from Government earned by the school. It concerns us that it shall not fall off in that portion of the maintenance which depends upon voluntary contributions, for by that means we are able to give a free education to those who are not able to pay for themselves. On a former occasion a judge of the Supreme Court who occupied the chair said he would not hear of a deficit, and as a thankoffering for his safe return, himself cleared it off. Well, I am not going to make such a liberal offer. In a humble way, I shall set an example and shall offer, in addition to my annual subscription, an equal sum towards balancing the account and meeting the expenses of the improvements mentioned in the report. (Applause.) Perhaps others will kindly follow my example. I like to see so many bright young faces as there are now before me, for I generally find that if scholars look happy and frank there is not much wrong with the school. Ladies and gentlemen, I have great pleasure in taking the chair on this occasion; and I can assure you I never presided at an institution which I thought was more deserving of support. I earnestly hope that continued success will attend this school, and that it will not suffer from the want of support on our part. (Applause.)

Mr. Justice West, in moving a vote of thanks to his Excellency, said that not only the institution, but all those assembled on the occasion were indebted to His Excellency for the offer he had just made. Referring to the repairs mentioned in the report, Mr. Justice West thought a number of disadvantages would attend the removal of the institution from the position it occupied to a more healthy locality; for it would involve not only a great deal of expense, but the poorer people who lived in those parts would be prevented from availing themselves of the benefits of the institution. He hoped that no one would be prevented from subscribing to the fund for the improvement of the physical condition of the school, from the impression that they would be throwing their money away. He would remark that the children who came to the school often did so under peculiar circumstances. Many of them were orphans and had inherited defects of constitution from their parents, so that the task thrown upon the masters and others was even greater than in ordinary cases. He had watched the progress of the school for several years past, and he thought the tutors required a large amount of sympathy in their work under such unfavourable conditions.

Dr. Murray Mitchell, in seconding the vote of thanks, said that now when so much attention was being paid to the natives of this land, it would be most deplorable were they to overlook the claims of the Eurasians. It would not only be wrong, but it would be a most fatal thing. The Eurasians had the greatest possible claims on their sympathy and affections, since they (the Eurasians) were of their own religion, and related to them by blood. In all parts of England much interest was now being taken in the Eurasian community. He had watched the progress of the institution almost from its very commencement, and he was delighted to see that it had not suffered from the lapse of years. It seemed more flourishing now than ever: and he was glad to see connected with it as secretary an old friend and pupil of his.

The vote of thanks was carried with acclamation: after which the proceedings terminated with a benediction by the Lord Bishop.

THE FINANCIAL STATEMENT.

The Financial Statement which we publish this morning is not a work of the imagination. No "dreams of a lifetime" are embodied in it. Indian Finance has dropped down to the sphere of plain prose and hard facts. Some of the facts are hard indeed, but not harder than we had good reason to anticipate. And we rise from a perusal of the Budget with a feeling of thankfulness that now at last we know pretty clearly how we stand. We have spent a large amount of money beyond our income during the past three years, but at last we know how much it is; and we have at the same time a good hope that we are going to "change all that." The occupation of Afghanistan, if no unforeseen disaster overtake us, will probably be over by the month of June, and we shall begin to live again within our income. Major Baring believes—what a few alarmists only have ever doubted—that we can do that; and though we have grave problems to face in the future, some of which the Finance Minister briefly indicates, the prospect is, in the main, reassuming, and with a Government earnestly bent on economising, and at the same time judiciously fostering and developing the resources of the country, and careful to abstain from ambitious enterprises beyond the frontier, we may confidently hope to prove to ourselves and the world that, far from being a bankrupt State, India is in a thoroughly stable position financially. * * * We cannot of course pretend to go into details to-day. But one excellent feature of Major Baring's statement is that it speaks plainly for itself and does not appear to need much expounding. There are no flights of the imagination, no ambiguities, no hidden meaning lurking in out-of-the-way passages. We believe it will be received with general satisfaction, especially after the sensational and deceptive Budgets to which we have been accustomed of late.—*Statesman*, Mar. 26

(*Pioneer*, March 28.)

Major Baring has had little time to assert the originality with which he is credited, and in his first essay, as finance-minister, has discreetly chosen to work on the lines of his predessors. Apart from the war expenditure the state of the finances, as disclosed by the Budget, is eminently satisfactory. The astounding miscalculation of the former Sir John Strachey's Budget, naturally discredited the optimistic predictions in which he indulged, but his confidence is now shown not to have been groundless. To overlook altogether the cost of the Afghan war in a survey of the financial situation would of course be wrong, but to regard it as an extraordinary and non-current item of expense is but following the recognised practice of European states. Settling the war charges aside, the surplus of the revenue over the ordinary expenditure during the past two years, 1879—81, appears to have been eight millions sterling, or deducting the expenditure on productive public works, 2¾ millions. But the propriety of excluding the latter class of expenditure from the ordinary accounts of revenue and expenditure, is now admitted by all competent critics of Indian finance, so that there can be no hesitation in accepting eight millions as the true surplus for the two past years. If, therefore, India has not been able to completely conform to Mr. Gladstone's axiom that war charges should be met from current revenue, she at least has not entirely ignored it. It may, however, be said that this has been done by the diversion of the Famine Insurance Fund from its special objects. But the taxes specially devised for the purposes of this Fund did not yield more than £2,500,000 in 1879-81. Had they never been imposed, the Indian revenues would still have shown a large excess over ordinary expenditure, from which the unforeseen demands on account of war or famine might be met. . . . The Afghan war, it must be admitted, has complicated the accounts. But such a charge, it may be hoped, will not occur again, and the present bill can be gradually met. The outlook, if not bright, affords no ground for anxiety. The policy indicated by the Budget is one of economy and caution. Private enterprise, with the Rothschilds as pioneers, may be expected before long to relieve the State of one of its most embarrassing functions. Military expenditure can be sensibly diminished if the proposals of the Army Commission are accepted. Fiscal reforms are always possible, but the direction which they are likely to take under the guidance of Manchester, is not likely to be profitable to India; and we wait with some anxiety until the new Finance Minister shows his hand.

BENGAL.

Deaths in Calcutta.—During the week ended the 19th March there were 277 deaths registered in Calcutta, giving a death-rate of 27·5 per thousand per annum. In the previous week there were 286 deaths, and the death-rate was 34·7 per thousand. There were 2 deaths from small-pox, 16 from cholera, 64 from fevers, 11 from tetanus and 4 from causes not specified. The deaths was classified:—6 non-Asiatics, 6 mixed races, 155 Hindus, 60 Muhammadans, and none of other races.

Lord de Grey Sport.—The Maharajah of Durbhungah's shooting party met on the 16th instant, at a small village in the extreme north of the Bhaugulpore district, adjoining the Nepaul Frontier, the hunt being under the captaincy and management of that well-known Purneah sportsman, Mr. J. Shillingford; who also piloted the late Lord Mayo's big hunt, the most successful that has ever been held in Bengal. The assembly on the 16th consisted of Lord de Grey, Sir W. Gordon Cumming, Colonel Owne Williams, Captain McCall, Major R. C. Money, Dr. Routledge, Mr. M. Halliday and Mr. J. Shillingford. His Highness the Maharajah joined the camp on the 20th. The bag from the one camp in five days, was—Tigers 9, Deer 26, Pigs 14. Besides hares, floricans, partridges, &c., in large numbers. The beating line is composed of nearly 100 elephants, and their operations hitherto have been most successful, as hardly any game broke through, and the sportsmen were so judiciously handled by Mr. Shillingford, that very little of the big game escaped, though when stribes was a-foot, the smaller game had a good time of it. Some of the tigers showed great fight. One, a fine male, that afterwards actually measured the almost mythical 10 feet, made a splendid charge, and sprang right on to the head of Captain McCall's elephant, inflicting a severe bite on the shoulder, which has placed the elephant on the sick list. Receiving notice to quit, he next charged Major Money's elephant, leaving his mark on its trunk, before he received his quietus. A second tiger, measuring 9 feet 10 inches, also showed great pluck, attacking all the elephants that approched, and wounding a fine tusker, on which Major Money was mounted, on the head. Lord de Grey has been very successful, having secured tigers to his own gun, two of which fell to a single bullet each. He is a very pretty shot, with good nerve, and quite steady.—*Indian Daily News.*

MADRAS.

MADRAS GOLF CLUB.

The usual monthly Handicap Prices were played for on the Island last Saturday, with the following results:—

Major Gubbins	79	— 2	=	77
Colonel Guthrie	78	scratch	=	78
*Mr. C. Sowden	90	— 12	=	78
Mr. J. L. Walker	91	— 11	=	80
Mr. P. Stevens	83	— 2	=	81
Mr. F. M. Bowden	90	— 16	=	81
Mr. D. Sinclair	94	— 6	=	84
Mr. C. A. Ainslie	93	— 7	=	86
Mr. C. M. Smith	105	— 5	=	100
Rev. C. Cooper	121	— 20	=	101

* Lost in playing off the tie

—*Mail.*

BANKS.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

Head Office—PARIS.

SUBSCRIBER and PAID-UP CAPITAL £3,200,000
RESERVE FUND £800,000

LONDON BANKERS:
BANK OF ENGLAND,
UNION BANK OF LONDON,
Messrs. C. J. HAMBRO & SON.
London Office—32 THREADNEEDLE STREET, E.C.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are kept, but no interest allowed.

DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for fixed periods at rates to be obtained on application. No deposits received for less than thirty days.

LETTERS OF CREDIT payable at any of the chief commercial towns and cities of the world.

DIVIDENDS, &c., on Government Paper and other stocks received for customers without charge, if remitted home through the Bank.

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THE AGRA BANK (Limited).

Capital—£1,000,000.
Reserve Fund—£175,000.

BOMBAY BRANCH.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are kept, and Interest allowed when the Credit Balance does not fall below Rs. 1,000.

DEPOSITS received available at any time, for Remittance to England in the Bank's Bills and interest allowed thereon at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum.

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DRAFTS granted at the exchange of the day on London, Scotland, Ireland, and the Bank's Agencies in the East.

CIRCULAR NOTES issued, negotiable in the principal places in Europe.

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INTEREST, PAY and PENSIONS collected; and every other description of Banking Business and Money Agency transacted.

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SALES BY AUCTION.

BOMANJEE DOSSABHOY.

SHARES FOR SALE BY PUBLIC AUCTION IN THE SHARE BAZAAR.

THIS DAY, THURSDAY, the 31st instant, at 3 p.m., BOMONJEE DOSSABHOY will sell by Public Auction at the Share Bazaar, by order of Thariabhai Topan and on account and risk of Mr. Dhurumsey Poonjabhoy,

35 Shares of the New Prince of Wales Spinning and Weaving Company, Limited.

25 per cent. deposit money will be taken from the purchaser at the time of sale.

BOMANJEE DOSSABHOY,
Auctioneer.

Bombay, 31st March, 1881.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,
APOLLO STREET.

On WEDNESDAY, the 6th April next, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Khumballa Hill, the valuable and handsome French-polished blackwood and teakwood household furniture, best plated ware, rich crockery and glassware, a mahogany grand square piano, first-rate oil-paintings and oleographs, horses and carriages, &c., &c., the property of D. D. Cama, Esq.

Catalogues will be published and the property on view four days before the sale.

On THURSDAY, the 7th April next, at 1 p. m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Dean Lane, Fort, the valuable and handsome blackwood and teakwood French-polished household furniture, best plated ware, rich crockery and glassware, pictures, table ornaments, &c., the property of J. Morris, Esq.

Full particulars will be given hereafter.

NOTICE is hereby given that Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will, on THURSDAY, the 7th April next, at 4 p.m., submit to public auction on the premises, by order of Messrs. Dinshaw Manockjee Petit, Anundivow and Navivow, the widows of the late Khatao Muccondjee, deceased, Jairaj Mucondiee, executrix and executor of the late Khatao Mucondiee, deceased, Hakhooalias Gomavow and Madhowdass Goculdass, widow and only son respectively of Goculdass Liliadhur, deceased, and Junnavow, widow of Morarjee Nanjee, deceased, and administratrix of the effects of Oda Nanjee, deceased, the joint owners:—First—All that piece or parcel of vacant land or ground (the house shops and premises formerly standing on, which have been pulled down) situate in and on the east side of Shaikh Memon Street (in the sub-district of Mandvie) in the city of Bombay, aforesaid, containing by admeasurement 292 square yards or thereabouts; bounded on the east by a sweepers' passage, on the west by a public road called Shaik Memon Street, aforesaid, on the north by the hereditaments and premises next described, and on the south by Pinjary Street; and which said piece of ground is registered in the books of the Collector of Bombay under No. 96. And secondly all that other piece or parcel of vacant land or ground (the messuages or house and shops lately standing on, which have been pulled down) situate in and on the east side of Shaikh Memon Street, afore said (in the sub-district of Mandvie) in the city of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 183 square yards or thereabouts, bounded on the east by a sweepers' passage, on the west by Shaikh Memon Street, aforesaid, on the north by the property of Thucker Jairam Damjee, and on the south by the above discribed hereditaments and premises, and which said piece of ground is registered in the books of the Collector of Bombay under No. 95.

The conditions of sale and further particulars and information may be obtained on application to Messrs. Craigie, Lynch, and Owen, Solicitors, at their office in Apollo Street, Bombay, or the undersigned.

On SATURDAY, the 2nd April next, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms, at the ground floor of the Old High Court Building opposite the Dockyard, a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods, &c.

3 cases yellow metal braziers.
About 25 dozen Saumur Champagne.
Just arrived per P. and O. s. s. Rosetta.

AT 1 P. M.

1 handsome fast-trotting chesnut Arab gelding, 6 years old, 14-3 high, steady on parade, has been ridden by a lady.

BENNETT & CO.

Bombay, 31st March, 1881.

HOTELS.

KHANDALLA.

HARDWICKE'S HOTEL.
TERMS: Rs 5 PER DAY.
Tongas meet every Train. Good Stabling.

ENGLISH HOTEL,
HORNBY ROW.

Our NEW PREMISES have a delightful frontage, overlooking the Esplanade and freely open to the sea-breeze. This Hotel is in a central position, all the Public Offices, the two Railway Stations, and the Apollo Bunder being within a few minutes' walk. An excellent and liberal table.

PESTONJEE BAPOOJEE,
Proprietor.

Bombay, January, 1880.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

CUTLER, PALMER and Co.'s MEDOC, bottled in Bombay.

Cash Rs. 9-4 credit, Rs. 9-8 per doz. qts.

McEWAN'S BEER

CAN always be had at the undernoted address; it is of excellent quality, and is highly recommended.

PRICES FOR CASH.

Quarts	Rs. 4 12 per doz. in Casks of 4 doz.		
Pints	" 3 0	"	" 7 doz.
Hogsheads	" 60 0 per hhd.		

Apply to

WALLACE & Co.,
Sole Agents,
No. 4, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay,
or
DHUNJEEBHOY COWASJEE OOMRIGER,
opposite Crawford Market.

FOR SALE at the Godowns of the undersigned:—

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From Messrs. Deutz and Geldermann, Ayen Champagne.

	Per doz. Qts.	2 doz. Pts.
Carte Blanche, dry	Rs. 36 0	Rs. 38 0
Cabinet India, very dry	" 42	" 44 0
Goldlack, extra dry	" 50 0	" 52 0

SPARKLING HOCK.

From the Rheingauer Schaumwein-Fabrik, Schierstein.

Rheingold .... Rs. 42 0 Rs. 44 0

STILL HOCK.

Sole Agents of Otto Prumm, Esq., Mayence, and of the Wine-growers' Company, Mayence.

	Per doz. Qts. Rs. a.	Rs. a.
Laubenheimer	from 13 0	to 16 0
Moselblümchen	15 0	
Niersteiner	15 0	
Brauneberger	19 0	
Hochheimer	from 19 0	to 22 0
Liebfraumilch	22 0	
Josefshofer	27 8	
Rudesheimer	26 12	
Rosenberg	31 8	
Steinberger	31 8	
Scharzhofberger	39 8	
Johannisberger	40 0	

WHITE WINES.

From Messrs. Munzer and Spann, Bordeaux.

Haut Sauternes	Rs. 21 0
Château Yquem	" 45 0

CLARETS.

From Messrs. Munzer and Spann, Bordeaux.

	Per doz. Qts. Rs. a.	2 doz. Pts.
Médoc	11 0	14 0
St. Estèphe	12 0	15 0
Haut Canon	14 0	17 0
Margaux	16 0	19 0
Chateau Larose	25 0	28 0
" Mouton Rothschild	35 0	..
" Lafite	44 0	..

BRANDY.

From Messrs. Munzer and Spann, Bordeaux.

Cognac Fine Champagne—

Red Bars	Rs. 25
Gold	" 30

From Messrs. De Laage Fils & Co., Cognac.

Louis Bechade, Statue and Star .... Rs. 17

SIGG-SULZER & CO.

November, 1880.

PERRY DAVIS' VEGETABLE PAINKILLER.

Perry Davis & Son, Manufacturers and Proprietors, Providence, Rhode Island, U. S. A.

UNSURPASSED AS A FAMILY MEDICINE AFTER FORTY YEARS' TRIAL.

IT is a purely and carefully prepared VEGETABLE COMPOUND

And a complete mitigator of Pain,
A capital antidote for SCORPION STINGS and SNAKE BITES,

AS an application for
BRUISES, BURNS
NEURALGIA and RHEUMATISM.

Has no equal
AS A REMEDY FOR DIARRHŒA,
DYSENTERY,
CHOLERA.

Or any sort of Bowel Complaint it stands alone for efficiency and rapidity of action.

Full Directions accompany each bottle.
Retailed by chemists all over the world.
Beware of Imitations exposed for sale in the Indian Bazars.

General Agent at Bombay—
ESUFALLY HIPTOOLA,
Pir Market near Jumma Musjid.

NOTICES.

FOR SALE, MANILLA and OILED COIR ROPE and CORDAGE.

Apply to
OWEN & OKELL,
Agents to W. H. HARTON & Co., Calcutta.
Apollo Street, Bombay.

JAFFER SULLIMAN'S BAZAAR, GIRGAUM.

AN upper-storey HOUSE, situated at Malabar Hill near the Ridge, with 3 sets of Bed-rooms, furnished or unfurnished. Rent moderate. For further particulars apply to the undersigned.

FOR SALE.

Real Brussels Carpets with borders of the newest color, and the latest pattern.

Four-in-hand silver-mounted carriage harness, also single and pair horse harness just unpacked.

Information regarding buying and selling horses and carriages, &c., can be obtained from the undersigned.

JAFFER SULLIMAN & Co.

THE IMPROVED HOLBORN DOUBLE ACTION GARDEN PUMP.

THIS is the cheapest and the best article for the purpose ever brought before the public. It will throw a continuous stream of water 40 feet; the action is so easy that a child can work it, and there is nothing to get out of order. When charged with water, it is only needful to raise the plunger a few inches to produce, with the improved jet, a splendid spray, unequalled for watering flowers in bloom. Price, Rs. 6-8, packing extra. Our illustrated catalogues of double and single action Garden Syringes. Lawn Mowers and Garden Tools are now ready, and can be had post free on application.

PALEKAR & Co.,
Kalbadevi-road, Bombay.

INDIAN ELECTRIC LIGHT COMPANY, Ld.

BRANCH OF SOCIETE GENERALE OF PARIS.

SPECIAL attention is drawn to the following favourable terms regarding Fire Insurance passed at a late Meeting of the Associated Fire Insurance Offices of Great Britain:—

COPY OF RESOLUTION.

In all Tariffs providing additional rates for the use of Artificial Light the additional rates shall be reduced by one half if the following warrants be inserted in the Policy.

Warranted that no Artificial Light except the Electric Light only be used for any purpose.

The Company is prepared to undertake lighting of every description, and Estimates will be forwarded on application to the General Manager or Chief Engineer, care of PEEL, CASSELS & CO., Bombay.

COSSIPORE SUGAR WORKS.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

First, White, the finest Crystal	10 lb. Bag	Rs. 2	0	per Bag
Do. do.	40	" 7	12	"
Second, White, Small White	10	" 1	14	"
Do. do.	40	" 7	5	"
Grainy, Yellow, Pale Yellow	10	" 1	12	"
Do. do.	40	" 6	8	"

These pure Sugars are in Patent Water-proof Bags. No orders executed unless accompanied by cash in full.

MIRZA ABDUL HOSAIN,
Agent for Bombay Presidency.
26, Apollo Street.

COOK'S
INTERNATIONAL TRAVELLING TICKETS,

Available for one or more passengers to travel by all chief Lines of Steamers and by any Railway and route to

ALL PARTS OF THE GLOBE.

MESSRS. THOMAS COOK AND SON, OF LONDON, NEW YORK, &c., &c.,

Originators of the European Tourist business, established in 1841, have pleasure in announcing to the travelling public that they have OPENED OFFICES in Bombay.

Civil and Military Officers and Native Gentlemen are invited to apply for quotations of through-fares to all parts of the world, with or without Hotel coupons, to

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TOURIST OFFICES, 5, HORNBY ROW, FORT,
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THE Undersigned have FOR SALE the following, Messrs. CURTIS & HARVEY'S GUNPOWDER:—

F	Rs. 11 per barrel	lbs. each	
F F	11-8	do.	do.
F F F	12	do.	do.
F	lb. tin 9 per dozen lbs.		
F F	do.	9	do.
F F F	do.	10	do.
F ½	do.	10	do.
F F	do.	10	do.
F F F	do.	11	do.

The above prices are subject to 2 per cent. discount.

No. 6, 1 lb. cannister at Rs. 45 per case of 25lbs., ne't cash. Blasting Powder Rs. 8-8-0 per barrel of 25 lbs.

HEPTOOLA SHAIK ADUM & Co., Sole Agents,
May 16, 1879. No. 6, Apollo Street, Fort.

ATKINSON'S PERFUMERY.

ESS. YLANG YLANG, FRANGIPANNE, GOLD MEDAL BOUQUET, VIOLET POWDER, FLORIDA WATER, BROWN WINDSOR SOAP
Sold everywhere.

GOLD MEDAL—PARIS, 1878.

Observe Trade Mark.
J. & E. ATKINSON,
24, Old Bond Street, London.

NOTICE

NOTICE is hereby given that COOVERBAI, Widow and Executrix of DINSHAW SHAPURJEE KARANEE hath contracted to SELL the hereditaments hereunder described. All persons claiming to possess any right, title, or interest in the same by way of lease, inheritance, mortgage or otherwise howsoever, are required to inform the undersigned of the same on or before the 10th April next, otherwise the purchase will be completed without reference to any such claim.—Dated this 23rd of March, 1881.

JAMSETJEE CURSETJEE CAMA,
Purchaser's Attorney, No. 2, Meadow Street.

All that piece of land situate at Modykhana in Bombay, in the registration district of Fort and Colaba, admeasuring 252 5-9 square yards, bearing Collector's No. 740, together with the house of two compartments standing thereon, and numbered respectively 82 and 83, and bounded on the east by the Mody Bay Road, on the west by the Modykhana Street, on the north by the house of Ebrahim Abdool Kayoom, and south by a public passage.

JOHN BRINSMEAD & SONS'

RECENTLY PATENTED
SOSTENENTE PIANOS,
MADE EXPRESSLY FOR INDIA,
Have gained the
LEGION OF HONOUR, GOLD MEDALS
AND
HIGHEST AWARDS
ABOVE ALL COMPETITORS AT
PARIS, LONDON, AMSTERDAM, PHILADELPHIA AND SYDNEY INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITIONS,
For perfection of Touch, Tone and Durability.
18 & 20, WIGMORE STREET, LONDON, W.
THE BRINSMEAD PIANOFORTE WORKS,
Gratton Road, Kentish Town, London, England.
And at all the Principal Pianoforte Warehouses.
ILLUSTRATED LISTS FREE.

NOTICE.

As our Agency at Hamburg for

NESTLE'S SWISS CONDENSED MILK

terminates in June, 1881, buyers of the Nest Brand should send their

ORDERS DIRECT TO OUR FIRM.

Prompt attention to all orders.

HENRI NESTLÉ,
VEVEY, SWITZERLAND,
LONDON:—9, SNOW HILL.

CURSETJEE CAWASJEE,
WATCHMAKER TO THE G. I. P. RAILWAY COMPANY,
No. 11, MEADOW STREET,

BEGS to announce that he has just received a well selected stock of very serviceable and durable WATCHES, manufactured by Messrs. Courvoisier Freres, which were sold formerly by their firm, Messrs. Rosselet and Co., in Bombay. They are of all varieties and sizes, namely, gold and silver, Ladies and Gentlemen's watches, in hunting and semi-hunting cases, and will be sold 35 per cent. BELOW THE PRICES of any other firm in India.

Every watch sold with a guarantee for two years certain.

Also on hand a great variety of Musical Boxes with zither and automatic figures, Drums and Bells, in Hindoostanee and English tunes, from Rs. 35 to Rs. 500.

An early inspection is requested.

Chronometers, Watches, Clocks, Musical Boxes, and every description of Mechanical Manufacture can be repaired on moderate terms under guarantee.

All orders from Outstations promptly attended to.

MONTHLY PUBLICATION.

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THE
INDIAN TRAVELLER'S GUIDE
FOR MARCH, 1881,
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THE REVISED Time and Fare Tables of the Great Indian Peninsula, B. B. & C. I., East India, Madras, Western Rajpootana, Sind, Punjab, and Delhi, Punjab and Northern State, Rajpootana State, Sindia State, Holkar and Sindia-Neemuch State Railways, &c., &c., and Steam Boats and Dak Companies, Bullock Trains and Transit Companies, the Routes between the principal towns of Northern, Central, Southern, and Western India, &c.,

WITH A NEW COLOURED MAP OF INDIA,
Showing every Railway Station on the Indian Lines.

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Indian Postage, 1 *Anna*.

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☞ The Guide has lately been thoroughly revised and considerably enlarged, and the attention of travellers is particularly directed to the table of through-routes and fares from Bombay to places in India and abroad, which shows at a glance how a tourist making Bombay his starting point can spend his time to the best advantage. Short descriptive notices of all places of interest, the hill sanitaria, &c., are also given.

This Guide, having a large monthly circulation throughout India, forms a very good medium for advertisers. For Rates, &c., apply to the Manager "Bombay Gazette."

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SOUNDY & CO., BOMBAY, would call the attention of intending purchasers of Pianos to their extensive and varied stock, the largest in India. S. & Co. are appointed Agents for—

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NEW AND SECOND-HAND PIANOS
by other well-known makers.

THE INDIAN PIANETTE, AT RS. 450,

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UNRIVALLED WATCHES.

MESSRS. C. MARCKS and Co. are glad to inform their numerous constituents and the Public that, owing to the continually increasing sale of their watches, they are enabled to reduce their prices, by which means, together with the improvements lately added, they trust to secure a still greater sale for their goods.

GERMAN SILVER KEYLESS WATCHES, CRYSTAL FRONTS.

The Railway Watch, medium size	Rs. 26
Do. " large size	" 25 and 30
Do. " do. very superior	" 40 and 50
The Celebrated Campaign Watch, the best time-piece for officers	" 30 and 35
formerly sold at	" 40

ALL GUARANTEED FOR TWO YEARS.

SILVER WATCHES.

Gentlemen's open-faced cylinder	Rs. 20, 25, 30 & 40
Hunting lever	" 25, 30, 35, 40 & 50
Crystal-face keyless lever with movements like the "Campaign Watch"	Rs. 35
	" 48
Hunting and half-hunting keyless lever	" 45, 50 60, 75 & 90
Ladies' hunting and half-hunting, in great variety	" 25 to 55
Plain half-hunting case, with gold winding button, the very finest finish	" 75

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Gentlemen's open-faced, of every size	Rs. 50 to Rs. 150
Hunting, half-hunting, or crystal-faced keyless lever, plain, engineturned or chased	" 200 to 275
do. do. do. chronometer, in stout cases, with all the latest improvements, maximum variation, guaranteed not to exceed a minute per month	" 250 to 340
Ladies' open-faced, of every size	" 50 to 80
Hunting, small and medium sized, neatly finished	" 65
Do. do. lever escapement	" 70
Open-faced hunting, or half hunting, keyless, best finish	" 120 to 175
Do. with compensation balance and extra stout case	" 200 to 240

C. MARCKS & CO.
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FAVRE LEUBA & Co.,
WATCH-MAKERS, JEWELLERS, BOMBAY AND CALCUTTA.

MESSRS. FAVRE LEUBA beg to inform the public that they have just received a large stock of their so well-known

RAILWAY WATCHES.

In German Silver case with key	at Rs. 40.
In German Silver case with key	" 60 extra large & strong.
In German Silver case keyless	" 60.
In fine Silver case with key	" 60.
In fine Silver case keyless	" 70.

These watches have an established reputation over all India, and can be confidently recommended to any one wanting a good and strong time-keeper.

CAMPAIGN KEYLESS WATCHES.

In open Crystal-faced German Silver case	Rs. 25.
In Hunting cases	" 30.
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It is impossible to buy a better watch for the price. Excellent time-keepers, durable, perfectly dust, tight, they are the very watch for India, and a great boon to all those who use a watch, not as a luxury but as a necessity in life.

In order to protect these watches from inferior articles sold in the markets under similar names, we engrave or stamp our name on all of them.

2 years guarantee. Sent post free to any station in India.

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ICE! ICE!! ICE!!!

TO REGIMENTAL MESSES, CLUBS, HOSPITALS, HOTELS, &c.

CARRE'S IMPROVED ICE-MACHINE,
WITH THE NEW CONGELATOR FOR PRODUCING BLOCK ICE TO BE HAD ONLY FROM
S. ROSE & CO., BOMBAY.
ICE IN FOUR MINUTES.

CARRE'S PNEUMATIC ICE-MACHINE.

WITH DISTRIBUTOR AND CONGELATOR ATTACHED.

The only machine suitable for Domestic use; Cheap, Cleanly, and easy to work; always ready for use, and never gets out of order.

Full particulars of the New Congelator can be had on application to S. Rose & Co.

Personal inspection of the new apparatus and its accessories is requested, and full practical instructions for using the Machine will be given to the agents or to the servants of purchasers.

The mode of producing Ice is by means of a Pneumatic Machine; the air in the Decanter or Vase is exhausted by the action of the air-pump, and the moisture arising from rapid evaporation, absorbed by the Sulphuric Acid contained in the Cylinder B, and intense cold in the Decanter or Vase, is the result of reducing the water to Ice.

For use in Up-country Stations, Messes, Hotels, Hospitals, and on board Ship, these Machines will be found invaluable; and their portability renders them most serviceable for Camp use. Within fifteen minutes the Machine can be fitted together charged with acid, and the water at 85 deg. Fahrenheit can be reduced to freezing point.

An Illustrated Pamphlet, containing full directions for use, accompanies each Machine.

Apparatus for operating on one DECANTER or VASE with NEW CONGELATOR and ACCESSORIES, Complete. Net Cash Rs. 190.

Ditto, ditto. on Two DECANTERS or VASES with NEW CONGELATOR and ACCESSORIES, complete. Net Cash, Rs. 275.

Messes, Clubs, Traders, &c., supplied at wholesale rates.

Sulphuric Acid, Oils, Wax, India-rubber Rings, Thermometers, Leather Washers, and all the necessary fittings kept in stock.

The above Machines can be seen in working order on the premises of S. Rose & Co., Bombay.

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For securely fixing the Bottle Cooler and Vases on to the top of Ice Machine. Each Rs. 20.

The "Elevator" and "Bottle Cooler" are extras, and are not included in the price of the Machine.

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THE NEWLY IMPROVED ICE-MAKING MACHINE.

The Patentees have introduced such improvements in the solidity of the Apparatus, that it may now be pronounced perfect in every respect. The Boiler is now made in solid Galvanised Iron, and for all practical purposes is indestructible.

The only expense incurred in each operation is about half an anna for fuel, wood charcoal being preferable to anything. The time occupied in producing four pounds of Ice is from four to four and a half hours.

Small size to make about 2 lbs. of Ice at each operation, including turnace, thermometer, &c.	Rs. 175 0
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N.B.—Full Instructions are given with each Apparatus. Packing in two cases extra.

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Fitted with 3 shelves and Water Cistern. Galvanised Iron Bucket for waste, with Tap	Rs. 140 0
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RAILWAY ICE BOX, specially constructed for Railway Travelling	Rs. 20 to 25 0

FULL PARTICULARS ON APPLICATION TO
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NOTICES.

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SADDLERS
AND
HARNESS MAKERS,
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PEPPER'S QUININE and IRON TONIC contains an unvarying amount of quinine iron. It possesses all the powers of these valuable tonics in banishing diseases and symptoms traceable to weakness, a low state of the nervous system, enfeebled condition of the body, and derangement of the general health.

PEPPER'S QUININE and IRON TONIC strengthens the nervous and muscular system, improves digestion, animates the spirits, recruits the health. For debilitated health from the effect of hot climates this tonic is invaluable.

PEPPER'S QUININE and IRON TONIC rouses and developes the nervous energies, enriches the blood, promotes appetite, dispels languor and depression, fortifies the digestive organs. Is a specific remedy for neuralgia, ague, indigestion, fevers of every kind, chest affections and in Wasting disease, scrofulous tendencies, &c. The whole frame is greatly invigorated by Pepper's Tonic, the mental faculties brightened, the constitution greatly strengthened, and a return to robust health certain. Bottles, 32 doses, 4s. 6d.; next size, 11s. Sold by Chemists everywhere. The name of J. Pepper, Bedford Laboratory, London, must be on the label. There is no Tonic so certain in effect as Pepper's Quinine and Iron. It is strongly recommended to residents in India and the Colonies, and should always be kept ready for use in every case of fever or febrile condition.

TARAXACUM and PODOPHYLLIN—Prepared only by J. Pepper, London. This Fluid combination, extracted from medicinal roots, is now used instead of blue pill and calomel for the cure of dyspepsia, biliousness, and all symptoms of congestion of the liver, which are generally pain beneath the shoulders, headache, drowsiness, no appetite, furred tongue, disagreeable taste in the morning, giddiness, disturbance of the stomach, and feeling of general depression. It sets the sluggish liver in motion, very slightly acts on the bowels, giving a sense of health and comfort within 24 hours. It is the safest medicine. Taraxacum and Podophyllin is a fluid made only by J. PEPPER, Bedford Laboratory, London, whose name is on every label. Bottles, 2s. 9d. and 4s. 6d. Sold by all Chemists. A most valuable and essential medicine for India Australia, the Cape, and Colonies generally.

LOCKYER'S SULPHUR HAIR-RESTORER will darken grey hair, and in a few days completely bring back the natural colour. The effect is superior to that produced by an instantaneous dye, and does not injure the skin. Large bottles, 1s. 6d.—Lockyer's is equal to the most expensive hair-restorer.

LOCKYER'S SULPHUR HAIR-RESTORER is the best for restoring grey hair to its former colour. It produces a perfectly natural shade, and is absolutely harmless. Recommended for destroying scurf and encouraging growth of new hair.

LOCKYER'S SULPHUR HAIR-RESTORER.—Sulphur being highly prized for its stimulant, cleansing, healthful action on the hair glands, LOCKYER'S RESTORER is strongly recommended. It is most agreeable in use, and never fails in its action on the colour glands, always restoring and maintaining that which has been lost. No other hair dressing is requisite. Large Bottles, 1s. 6d. Sold by Chemists, Hair-dressers, and Perfumers in London, the country, and throughout the world. Lockyer's is equal to any of the high-priced preparations.

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DR. KING'S DANDELION and QUININE LIVER PILLS (without Mercury.) THE BEST REMEDY FOR BILIOUSNESS, STOMACH DERANGEMENT, FLATULENCE, PAINS BETWEEN THE SHOULDERS, BAD APPETITE, INDIGESTION, ACIDITY, HEAD-ACHE, HEARTBURN, and all other symptoms of disordered liver and dyspepsia. Acknowledged by many eminent surgeons to be the safest and mildest pills for every constitution.

In Boxes at 1½d., 2s. 9d., and 4s. 6d.

Sold by Chemists and Medicine Vendors throughout the world, Prepared by Jas. Rorke, London.

Specially valuable Pills for residents abroad and traveller.

ROWLANDS' MACASSAR OIL has been known for the last 80 years as the best and safest preserver and beautifier of the hair; it contains no lead or mineral ingredients, and is especially adapted for the hair of children; sold in usual four sizes.

ROWLANDS' ODONTO is the purest and most fragrant dentifrice ever made; it whitens the teeth, prevents decay, and gives a pleasing fragrance to the breath, and the fact of its containing no acid or mineral ingredients specially adapts it for the teeth of children.

ROWLANDS' KALYDOR produces a beautifully pure and healthy complexion, eradicates freckles, tan, prickly heat, sunburn, &c., and is most cooling and refreshing to the face, hands, and arms, during hot weather. Ask any Perfumery Dealer for

ROWLANDS' articles, of 20, Hatton Garden London; and avoid spurious worthless imitations.

Wholesale and retail Agents, Treacher and Co., Byculla and Fort, also at Poonah.

PAINS IN THE BACK, GRAVEL, LUMBAGO, RHEUMATISM, GOUT, DISEASES OF THE KIDNEYS AND BLADDER, &c.

DR. DE ROOS' COMPOUND RENAL PILLS

ARE celebrated all over the world as the most safe and speedy remedy for the above dangerous complaints, Discharges of any kind, Stone in the Bladder, and Diseases of the Kidneys and Urinary Organs generally. Possessing tonic properties, they agree with the most delicate stomach, strengthen the digestive organs, increase the appetite, improve the general health, and in three days will effect a cure when copaiba, cubebs, and all dangerous medicines of that class have utterly failed.

These celebrated Pills are an infallible remedy in the most obstinate cases. By their use alone, many thousands are annually restored to health, and the agonies of gout and rheumatism may now be considered a voluntary affliction, as no one need suffer these excruciating torments if they will only have recourse to these Pills, which are confidently recommended by the proprietor as the only real specific; whilst for weakness across the loins, sandy or other deposit in the water, and in all cases of reval or urinary disturbance, they are indeed unrivalled. They correct acidity of the stomach, promote the functions of the liver and kidneys, thereby preventing stone in the bladder, &c. Many complaints, long supposed to be nervous, often arise solely from contamination of the blood with certain impurities which should have been carried off by the kidneys. Thousands of testimonials from grateful patients attest their marvellous efficacy. In packages 1½d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., 11s. & 33s.

THE MOST WONDERFUL PILLS IN THE WORLD
DR. DE ROOS'
PILULÆ VITÆ, OR VEGETABLE LIFE PILLS.

ALL sufferers from general nervousness, and morbid feelings, low spirits, loss of memory, sleeplessness, harassing dreams, unnecessary fears, mental irritability, failure of the mental and bodily powers, weakness of the nerves, headache, noises in the head, giddiness, indigestion, and other symptoms of chronic disease, will hail with joy the discovery of Dr. De Roos Life Pills, which speedily and almost magically remove pain and diseases of whatever nature, restore cheerfulness to the spirits, vigour to the body, and strengthen all the organs on which health and life depend, they do not contain a particle of mercury, but are purely vegetable; and for all affections of the liver, flatulency, bile, sick headache, dizziness, loss of appetite, lowness of spirits, the sensations of fulness at the pit of the stomach, pain between the shoulders, and the distress arising from indigestion and general debility they will be found of unexampled efficacy; and it is no small advantage that they can be taken at any time without danger from wet or cold, or necessity for restraint from business or pleasure. They act mildly on the bowels, without pain or griping, impart strength to the stomach, promote a healthy action of the liver, thus preventing, or when present, curing the jaundice, and dropsy, clearing the skin, removing sallowness and pimples, purifying the blood, bracing the nerves, and marvellously invigorating the whole system. Females of all ages will find them invaluable, and should never be without them. Price 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., 11s., and 33s. per box.

THE MOST ASTOUNDING CURES

Are daily being effected in cases of Nervousness, General Debility, Impurity of the Blood, Defective Circulation, Languor, Lassitude, Depression of Spirits, Indigestion, Pain and Palpitation in the Side, &c., &c., by

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